THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 99. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

A New York Murder Trial.

An Extraordinary Affidavit.

The Loss of the Cambria

The Virginia Oyster War.

Tragedy in a Concert Hall.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

REMARKABLE COURT SCENE.

Lawyer John Graham and Recorder Hackett of New York—The Recorder Requested to Leave the Bench.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* of yesterday says:—

The long-deferred trial of Thomas Jackson, for the murder of Archibald Douglas in the First ward, began before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, this morning. Long before the hour of opening the court-room was crowded to excess in every part. An extra panel of one hundred jurors was summoned, and an additional force of forty policemen was provided to keep order in and about the court.

After the jurors had been called District Attorney Garvin, who, with his assistant, Mr. Fellows, appeared for the prosecution, announced his readiness to proceed with the trial. The accused, who was represented by John Graham and William F. Kintzing, was then called to the bar. In appearance he has not materially changed during his long confinement.

On the bench with the Recorder sat Judges Barnard and Bedford. As soon as the prisoner was brought to the bar John Graham arose, and then followed one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in the Court of General Sessions, and far surpassing even the noted encounter of Mr. Graham with Noah Davis on the McFarland trial.

Mr. Graham said he was one of those that knew no man but his client, however much this idea may be condemned by the press. He had now a motion to make, for the ground of which motion he held an affidavit in his hand. As the motion was that the Recorder should not sit on this case, or could not act impartially in Jackson's case, he would submit the affidavit to be read in secret by his honor, as it reflected upon his action as a judge.

The Recorder called him to order, and said he should read the affidavit aloud, as he did not want any secret in his conduct of the case.

Mr. Graham then proceeded to read the following affidavit, which created a decided sensation in the court:—

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

The People, etc., *ag'st.* Thomas Jackson.—City and County of New York, ss.—Thomas Jackson, the defendant above-named, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that as he has been informed and believes, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., some four months since publicly remarked, in a conversation at the city of New York, that he had never wanted to see, and did not then want to see but one man hung, and that was Jackson (meaning this deponent), or words almost identical with those and of the same import, and that at the time of making this remark he exhibited both feeling and bitterness. That since the occurence in question in this proceeding various unjust inflammatory notices have appeared in some of the newspapers of the city of New York, wholly misrepresenting its character, and that from the style of some of them, this deponent has been informed and believes they resemble the style of Mr. Hall and would seem to have been contributed by him, while others, from the pointedness and extravagance of their allusions, this deponent believes and charges were instigated by and published through his instrumentality. That under any circumstances most of those notices, in fact all, have been or were the result of personal or political malice. That as this deponent believes and charges, the feelings of Mr. Hall against him proceed from a feud between him and another prominent public man of the Democratic faith, arising on or about the beginning of December, 1869, and heightened by different political matters and occurrences since that time, and particularly by a defamatory card (alleged to be from that gentleman) published in different newspapers in the city of New York, severely reflecting personally on Mr. Hall. That it appears to have been assumed that this deponent was a political friend and sympathizer of and with that gentleman, and that it has been determined, as this deponent believes and charges, at least by outside political influence, and so far as that influence can accomplish it, that the trial of this deponent shall be the vindication of what is called the Tammany Democracy in the dissension or quarrel now existing between these and what is called the Young Democracy. That Mr. Hall is identified with the former, and the gentleman referred to with the latter, with whom this deponent seems to be placed by his (virtual) prosecutors.

And this deponent further saith that, as he has been informed, believes, and charges, Mr. Hall is related to the present Recorder of the city of New York; that it is a matter of general notoriety that he very much advises, controls, and influences the judicial action of the said Recorder, and that the judicial acts of the said Recorder in important cases and important trials are manifestly and undeniably impressed with and exhibit the peculiar style of composition, as well as the views and conclusions of Mr. Hall upon the legal principles and questions of fact involved in these cases and trials.

And this defendant further saith that he is advised by his counsel and verily believes that it would be improper to permit this case to be tried, if it can be prevented, before said Recorder; and that it will be utterly impossible to have a fair and impartial trial before the said Recorder, from the generally known and admitted influence of Mr. Hall over him, which he (this deponent) verily believes and charges would be exerted against him on his coming trial, should it take place before the said Recorder.

his
THOMAS ✕ JACKSON.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1870.
J. R. McCOMB, Com'r of Deeds.

The Recorder said he could not listen to any such charges.

Mr. Graham then moved that the Recorder vacate his place, and that a judge of the Court of Common Pleas take his seat upon the bench, while he (counsel) should catechise the Recorder as to the truth of the facts set forth in the affidavit.

The Recorder also denied this motion, remarking that though he may have occasionally availed himself of Mr. Hall's knowledge, he would be the first person to retire from the bench if he believed that the slightest prejudice existed in his mind against any unfortunate man on trial for his life.

Mr. Graham persisted in making a speech denouncing certain newspapers which had assailed Jackson, when Judge Bedford interfered. He said that, in justice to the Recorder, he would inform counsel that during the pending of a motion made several months since by counsel for the quashing of a second indictment for murder—the first being for manslaughter—in this case pressure was brought to bear upon him—the judge—to grant the motion. The person who interfered for Jackson, he afterwards told Mr. Graham, was John Fox.

Mr. Graham objected to having his mouth closed in any manner in this matter. He did not see what right the Judge had to interfere.

The Recorder called him to order.

Judge Bedford said he had no intention of silencing Mr. Graham. He had perfect leave to speak.

Mr. Graham said:—"You have not the right to give me permission to speak," and again alluded to the political difficulty between Mr. Hall and Mr. Fox.

He was again called to order, the Recorder holding that this was no place for political strife.

Mr. Graham again renewed his motion, which was again denied, and he took an exception. After a little delay the clerk proceeded to call the jurors.

Mr. Graham kept on remarking that judges and district attorneys should not be active politicians.

THE CAMBRIA DISASTER.

The Pittsburgers on Board—An Agent of the "Anchor" Line Among the Lost.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of last evening has the following:—

The wrecking of the steamer Cambria, off the coast of Ireland, has caused a profound feeling in this community, from the fact that seven or the passengers were from this city. William Bingham, Jr., is a son of ex-Mayor William Bingham, and nephew of Mr. George Bingham, of the Adams Express. He is the agent here of the Anchor Line of steamers, to which the Cambria belonged, and his office is at No. 128 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue. His wife was a Miss McGill, of the First ward, Allegheny, a sister of Captain J. D. McGill, clerk in the Custom House. They had two small children, whom they had taken with them on the voyage. Mrs. Bingham had taken with her, as a companion, Miss E. H. Pusey, a young lady of Allegheny. In addition to these five persons, there were Mr. John Hobson and wife who, until very recently, had resided at Edgewood station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had sold his dwelling and had purchased a small farm at Wall's station from Mr. William H. Campbell, with the intention of engaging in the growing of small fruits. He proposed to spend the winter months with his aged parents in England, and with this object in view had embarked on the Cambria. His wife was a Miss Maxwell, of the old Ninth ward, and she has numerous relations here. They have no children. Mr. Hobson is a stair builder by trade, and is well known among carpenters and builders. Mr. Bingham is widely known, and his very large circle of relatives and friends are filled with the deepest concern for his welfare. There is a hope that some or all of these may be saved, but there are grave apprehensions that all have perished. Further news of the disaster is awaited with intense and painful interest.

THE OYSTER TROUBLES.

The "Oyster War" in the Virginia Legislature.

In the Virginia House of Delegates on Friday the Committee for Courts, etc., to whom were referred the joint resolutions on Thursday, authorizing the Governor to release certain vessels belonging to citizens of Maryland apprehended for violation of the oyster laws of Virginia, as claimed by the Virginia authorities, made the following report:—

"That without expressing any opinion as to the technical legality of the proposed action, they recommend the adoption of the resolutions, believing that under the peculiar circumstances this course will be most likely to conduce to a just and speedy settlement of the controversy as to boundary which is involved, while it is at the same time most in consonance with the friendly relations which have marked the intercourse of this Commonwealth with our sister States."

The House took no action on the report. The resolutions referred to in the report are as follows:—

Whereas, A message has been received from the Governor of Virginia announcing that the Governor of Maryland has pledged his State to the observance and maintenance of the boundary between the two States, known as the Davidson-Lovitt line, until the question of the correct line can be definitely settled, and asking for the release of Marylanders arrested for trespassing on that line—

Resolved by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That the Governor of the Commonwealth be and he is hereby authorized to discharge from arrest the citizens of Maryland who were arrested for violation of the laws of Virginia in trespassing upon her territory, and gathering oysters within her boundaries, and to release the vessels seized.

Whereabouts of the Captured Vessels.

Whilst the Virginians are debating what disposition to make of the property of the citizens of Maryland, a new element of trouble in the matter has been developed, as will be seen by the following extract from the Norfolk *Virginian* of Friday last. The *Virginian* says:—

"Inspector Brown, of the Virginia fleet, arrived in the city yesterday on the N. P. Banks. He reports that the captured Maryland vessels were gotten out of Onancock creek safely, but that in towing them down the bay they broke loose from the steamers in a gale, but that all had men on board, and were carried into the Piankitank river, and the others into Mobjack bay. Two of the inspection steamers are also in Mobjack bay and the others in the Piankitank river. All will leave for this port as soon as the gale subsides."

The Norfolk *Journal* of Saturday states five of the captured Maryland oyster fleet arrived at Norfolk on Friday, and that the vessels will be held till duly released by due process of litigation. Another paragraph says:—Captain Brown has arrived with the whole fleet, and all are now anchored snugly in Norfolk harbor.

The same paper reports that a terrible storm occurred in Hampton Roads on Thursday, and says:—

"There is no doubt but that several of the oyster fleet at work on the Craney Island flats, and at the mouth of the Nansemond, were upset in the squall on Thursday afternoon, and consequently, several lives were lost. Who and where they are from we are not able to learn. One boat that arrived yesterday from the oyster grounds reports having passed two boats bottom upwards and several bodies in Hampton Roads."

By the time our oystermen recover their property, if they should ever do so, the prospects are that the vessels will be almost worthless.

BURNING A WAITER GIRL.

Frightful Incident in a New Orleans Concert Saloon.

The New Orleans *Republican* of October 21 says:—

Last night the frequenters of No. 59 St. Charles street experienced a sensation not down in the programme. Annie Barbiere, a waiter girl and singer in the New El Dorado, had been on the stage singing, and had stopped behind the scenes a moment or so with one or two other persons, who seem to be at present unknown. As she was passing out into the main room her fancy wig, made of jute or ramie, broke into a blaze, covering her head and face with a fierce blaze, which burned her so severely that she can never can recover from the effects. So sudden was the transaction, and so frightful the sight, that every one who beheld it stood aghast with horror. Only one person had sufficient presence of mind to offer a particle of assistance, Mr. John Leonard.

The poor girl wears but little natural hair, has a peculiar face, is rather good-looking when fancifully dressed, and usually finds more favor from customers than most of the girls in that establishment. She had been employed there only a few nights, and perhaps excited the ire of those less gifted in her profession.

The police were unable to arrive at any definite conclusion as to who the miscreant was to perpetrate so heathenish a crime, nor could it be ascertained how it was done. Annie was not questioned, as her intense sufferings prevented her making any statement, and it is likely she can no more than conjecture who is so bitter an enemy as to try to burn her to death.

When in the beer-room she always wore a long dress, but when on the stage she took that off, wearing a fancy dress beneath. It is said that she is married, and conducts herself becomingly while at work. She was taken to her rooms and properly cared for.

Mr. Leonard's hands were badly burned while attempting to pull the flaming wig from her head.

It is possible he knows who the guilty party is, and will inform on the vile culprit. How the blaze was set is not known.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Team of Horses Dash into a Brooklyn Fountain and Drown a Child.

The New York *Evening Mail* says:—A very singular accident, resulting in the drowning of a little girl in the Brooklyn park fountain, occurred at 10½ o'clock last night. A spirited team of horses attached to a wagon containing Patrick McGaugh and wife, William Higgins, Patrick McCloskey, adults, and Mary F. Dargon, a little girl six years of age, took fright while being driven through the Prospect Park last night, and became unmanageable. They dashed over the smooth road with frightful rapidity, and all the occupants could do was to cling tenaciously to the vehicle. When reaching the plaza, the team dashed directly into the large fountain, taking the coach and occupants with them. The coach was overturned in the water, which is about four or five feet deep, and all the occupants narrowly escaped drowning. When the older parties had scrambled out they found that Mary Dargan, the little girl, was missing, and on search being made her body was recovered. The horses were also rescued, but were found to be considerably bruised. The coach was smashed. The body of the little girl was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station and the Coroner was notified. The parties were believed to have been under the influence of liquor.

THE NEW YORK REGISTRY.

An Appeal from Mayor Hall.

OFFICE OF THE MAYORALTY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, Oct. 24.—Dear Sir:—The attempt of the Federal authorities to prevent a full registry, and their appointment of an army of marshals under a recent law of Congress, indicate their purpose to belittle, as far as they can, the vote of our city.

From the evidence which has been presented to me of the incorrectness of the late census in certain districts of this city (and which will shortly appear arithmetically and authentically through the local census), I am convinced that a fair count would show over a million and a quarter of inhabitants here, and a voting population of at least two hundred thousand, or one in six, which is below the average of the other cities of the State.

As head of the local government of the city of New York, anxious to preserve for it the honored title of the metropolis of the Union, I therefore appeal to you, whatever political party to which you may belong, to lay aside all other business, if necessary, either on Monday, October 31, or Tuesday, November 1, which are the last registry days, and personally register your name, without which you cannot vote. Yours truly,

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

—In the course of a lecture at Providence, the other night, the Superior of the Order of the Passion, at Baltimore, Md., told his hearers that one great reason for so many persons being unhappy in married life was the motive which actuated them in making a choice.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The New Peace Movement.

More Fighting Near Paris.

The Prussians Victorious

The Cambria Disaster.

Another Survivor Discovered.

FROM EUROPE.

A French Sortie at Joinville.

STUTTGART, Oct. 25.—General Suckow telegraphed to the Government here on Sunday that the French made a sortie across the Marne at Joinville on Friday last against the Wurtemberg outposts. Three French battalions, with artillery and mitrailleuses, engaged our forces from that point (Joinville) to Chambigny. They were bravely repulsed by the 2d Rifle Battalion and a part of the 7th Regiment. The Wurtembergers lost two killed and three wounded.

The Council of Ministers.

DARMSTADT, Oct. 24.—Baron Dalwigk has gone with Herr Hoffman to Versailles to attend the Council of Ministers.

Another Survivor of the Cambria Disaster.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 25.—Information is made public here by a reliable party that J. E. Hadson, of Coffin's Station, Indiana, has received a cable telegram from his brother Albert Hadson, who was a passenger by the steamer Cambria, announcing his safe arrival at Glasgow. From this it would appear that there is at least one survivor who has not made known to the agents of the steamship line or English newspapers the fact of his safety, and leads to the hope that still others are safe.

Reported Successful Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, Oct. 24—(Special despatch to N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*.)—The negotiations between Burnside, Favre, and Bismarck were brought to a successful termination this morning, France acceding to Prussia the terms demanded, with some slight modifications.

The Peace Movement.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—[Special to the New York *World*.]—The Empress Eugenie is still in London awaiting the results of the conference concerning peace, which is now suspended, itself awaiting further news from General Trochu. If General Trochu finally pronounces himself in favor of a settlement on the basis sketched out here, the Empress Eugenie will proceed to France, and, as the head *de jure* of the only government of France recognized by the great powers of Europe, she will sign a treaty of peace with King William at Versailles. Queen Victoria has written an autograph letter to the King of Prussia, urging him to accept the propositions of peace sent back from London with the modifications made in them by the representatives of the great powers. Her Majesty is understood to have represented to the father-in-law of her oldest child the extreme danger to all established order in Europe of a protraction of the existing conflict.

THE WHOLE MOVE PRUSSIAN.

It is believed here in the best informed quarters that the whole of the present peace movement was set on foot by the Prussian authorities, in order to afford a valid excuse to Prussia, in the eyes of Germany, for withdrawing from the war without accomplishing the objects set before the German public and by the organs of Count von Bismarck for some time past.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Your special at Boulogne sends word that a slight demonstration in favor of peace was made at Tours on Friday by M. Francois Jules Grevy, formerly a representative from the Jura, and batonnier of the Order of Advocates, who presented himself to Gambetta as the spokesman of sixty other noted republicans. M. Grevy says that France desires peace, that Germany desires peace, that Count von Bismarck is not averse from peace, but that the German Government does not understand how it can treat for peace excepting with a regular government, and that it cannot consider and will not consider the Government for national defense as a regular government. On the other hand, said M. Grevy, the circumstances under which the advent to power of the Government for the national defense took place forbid that government from accepting such conditions as alone it is probable Count von Bismarck will be suffered by the public opinion of his own country to offer. In this dilemma M. Grevy sees but one way of safety and escape from the else hopeless imbroglio—the election, that is, of a Government with which Prussia can treat. It is believed, adds M. Grevy, that Count von Bismarck is perfectly ready to allow the elections for such a government to go forward undisturbed. "We shall not be likely," he adds, "to obtain a month hence better terms than are now extended to us; in a month hence thousands more will have perished; France will be more completely ruined; it will be still more difficult for her to find auxiliaries in Europe. We want a government recognized by the principal powers of Europe; and we must not deceive ourselves by supposing that our actual government is at all likely to be so recognized."

This appeal of M. Grevy was received respectfully by the Government, but it has produced not the slightest effect either upon the ministers or the public. As one of the journals here remarked, "a government regularly recognized by the republic of the United States has no need to be disturbing itself about the attitude towards it of monarchs, not one of whom dares to-day to call his throne securely his own."

FROM NEW YORK.

Bogus War News.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—This morning something of a sensation was created by the circulation of a report that a despatch had been received by cable from London to the effect that the negotiations of Burnside, Bismarck, and Favre had terminated successfully, and that France had accepted the terms of peace proposed by Prussia, with slight modifications. The news was circulated in the shape of what purported to be extra proof slips of the *Commercial Advertiser*, but it was afterwards ascertained that they were bogus. The *Evening Post* was victimized in the same way. No such despatches were received over the cable to-day, and the whole thing was a dodge on the part of persons anxious to influence the markets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Morton Declines the English Mission.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Senator Morton has formally declined the mission to England, giving as a reason for doing so that, in the event of his resignation as a Senator, the Democrats, being in the majority in the Legislature of Indiana, would not fail to elect a successor from their own party, and setting forth the impropriety of such a course on his part in connection with the interests of the administration.

He cordially thanks the President for the mark of distinguished favor in tendering the mission, and it is understood that the President has replied in terms equally friendly.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mr. Cox and the Cabinet.

Secretary Boutwell and the President

Southern Pacific Railroad.

Gen. John C. Fremont Retires.

Marshall O. Roberts President.

Catholic Meetings in the South

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

Attorney-General Akerman

left last evening for New York, on official business. The immediate object of his visit is kept quiet at the White House, but is believed to have reference to the New York election, or to certain matters connected with the recent neutrality proclamation of the President.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

A special despatch from New York, received here to-day, states that Marshall O. Roberts will be elected president of the Transcontinental or Southern Pacific Railroad, in place of General Fremont. It is understood that the latter retires from the position he has heretofore held voluntarily, for the purpose of promoting harmony among those interested in the new road.

Mr. Cox and the Cabinet.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day it is stated that Secretary Cox voluntarily repudiated the stories which have been set afloat, mainly by the correspondent of the New York *Post*, relative to a difficulty between himself and the President in the matter of Cox's retirement from the Cabinet. Cox says that he has never authorized any of these statements to be made, and he does not know the correspondent who has given them publicity.

Mr. Boutwell and the President.

At the last Cabinet meeting Secretary Boutwell took occasion to deny statements which some correspondent had made affecting the relations between himself and the President. Cabinet officers have a tacit understanding between themselves that hereafter they will cease to have any intercourse with the correspondent in question.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Catholic Political Meetings.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—Numerously attended meetings were held in two Catholic parishes of this city yesterday. Resolutions were adopted protesting against Victor Emanuel's action regarding Rome and the temporal dethronement of the Pope.

There were four deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—Cotton quiet and steady at 16½@17c. Flour quiet; Howard Street superfine $5@5·75; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5@6·75; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat steady; Maryland amber, $1·70@1·75; good to prime, $1·45@1·65; common to fair, $1·20@1·40; Western, $1·35@1·40. Corn dull and irregular; white, 60@85c.; yellow, 70@83c.; mixed Western, 68@78c. Oats firmer at 47@50c. Rye very dull at 70@75c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky 92c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales of 300 bales uplands at 17¾c. Flour firmer and advanced 5c.; sales of 13,000 barrels State at $5·40@6·30; Ohio at $5·85@6·75; Western at $5·40@6 85; Southern at $5·95@8·75. Wheat heid higher; sales of 35,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·38 for new; red Western and amber, $1·40@1·42; white Michigan, $1·48@1·55. Corn heavy; sales 28,000 bushels mixed Western at 80@81c. Oats dull; sales of 27,000 bushels Ohio at 54@56c.; Western at 53@54c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $26; prime, $21@22·50. Lard quiet; steam, 14@16¾; kettle, 16¾@16¾. Whisky nominal at 91.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Stocks strong. Money 4@6 per cent. Gold, 111¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 62¾; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton, 68; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91¾; Erie, 22½; Reading, 99¾; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 136½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 111; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93½; Western Union Telegraph, 39¾.

Sale of Richard Grant White's Library.

Messrs. Bangs & Merwin sold at auction last evening the first two headings—"America" and "History"—in Richard Grant White's rare and beautiful collection of valuable works. Bidding for many of the books was quite spirited, the highest priced having been purchased mainly by Mr. Fellows. The most valuable book sold was Edward Hall's History of the Union of the two Houses of York and Lancaster, together with the Acts of the Princes of both houses, from the times of Henry IV to Henry VIII, which sold for $55. Two corresponding copies, owned in Great Britain by Colonel Stanley and Mr. Heathcote, sold some time ago for $152 and $116, gold. Strutt's Sports and Pastimes of the People of England brought $7·50, and another copy of the same, not so richly bound, $4. Stanford's Compendium of Complaints of Citizens in his days—a strong free-trade treatise attributed at the time (1581) to Shakespeare—brought $10. Smeeton's Old English Tracts, $10; Renee's Impressions of the Manners and Characters of the people of the Seventeenth Century; as illustrated by the De Mazarin nieces, French, $9; The History of the Sea, French, $9 50; King John's Magna Charta, $9; the Red Book, a French work printed in red ink and published in Paris in 1790 to influence the people against their rulers by showing how they were robbed and taxed to pay secret pensions to female favorites of kings and nobles, $15; Raphael Hollinshed's Chronicles of Great Britain and Ireland, $10; Heraldic Anomalies, $5; Humphrey's Illuminated Illustrations of Froissart, as selected from his manuscripts in the Royal Library in Paris, $18; Froissart's Chronicles of France, $17; Clark's Annotations of Julius Cæsar's Works, $12 50. These are among the rarest and most valuable books sold last night, and the prices given are per volume.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

—A bank check for $500, which has had a curious history, was sent to the Treasury Department at Washington a short time since. It was taken from the body of a murdered Texan cattle drover several years ago by Indians, who, in consequence of the rich variety of colors in the rich engraving, attached some special importance to it, and cut the paper into several pieces, dividing them among the tribe. A peace commissioner finally persuaded the gentle savages to give up the pieces, and he pasted them together and forwarded the check, now complete, to Washington.

AN IMMENSE COAL FIELD.

A Coal Belt Three Hundred Miles Long.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes as follows in reference to the wonderful deposit of coal at Evanston, in Wyoming:—

The nearest station on the railroad is Evanston, but there is a telegraph station, called Almy, at the mine, the latter being connected with the main track by a railroad 11,000 feet long, built at a cost of $75,000. Almy is precisely half way between Omaha and San Francisco—nine hundred and fifty-seven miles from each. Certain persons calling themselves the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company laid claim to a strip of land covering the coal cropping, one-half mile wide and three miles long, in the winter of 1868-9, and immediately commenced opening it.

The range of hills in which the coal is situated is 300 to 500 feet high, and appears to conform in direction to the course of Bear river, running nearly north and south to the site of the works, then sweeping round with the river to the east. It is composed of partly argillaceous strata, and is very much worn down—weathered into a succession of rounded spurs, with narrow ravines and gulches between. Above the coal are fossilized deciduous leaves, very much resembling species now living.

The Wyoming coal belt extends along the Pacific Railroad for 300 miles. It is thought by Hadyn to be of lower tertiary age. In the neighborhood of Utah it is found only in the vicinity of the gray sandstone, never in that of the red. The general properties of the coal from the mine I am describing, its resistance to the disintegrating influence of the weather, its comparative freedom from sulphur, and its chlorine quality, place it at least in the foremost rank of Rocky Mountain coals. Indeed, much more is claimed for it, *e. g.*, that it is a better article, ton for ton, than Lehigh coal, for making steam, for domestic use, for locomotives, or gas, because it hasn't so much waste, water, ash, and clinker, and is quicker and more inflammable. It is claimed that it makes 10,000 feet of gas to the ton. Pittsburg coal makes but 8500. The average work of the engines on the Pennsylvania Central is forty miles per ton. This coal is in use by the passenger engines of the Central Pacific for 500 miles west of Ogden, and a ton of 2000 pounds runs an engine seventy-five miles.

It is as good for blacksmith's use as anything but the best charcoal. It was tried by the Union Pacific Company last winter in one of their cupolas at Omaha for smelting cast-iron, and found to answer the purpose of anthracite in that connection better than anthracite itself, adding, it is said, to the fineness of grain and toughness of the iron. The proportion of metal and coal was about the same as with anthracite, and the time required for smelting the same.

In the hills north and east, adjacent, occur layers of clay, iron, stone, yielding about thirty per centum of the metallic iron, and remarkable for the high percentage of lime it contains; obviating the necessity of using other flux, and leaving the ore in an uncommonly porous and fusible condition by reason of the expulsion of carbonic acid gas in such great quantities. A few miles eastward there are deposits of magnetic ore; and on the Weber river, a few miles westward, the same in considerable variety. The coal and the iron are existing here, then, in inexhaustible quantities; why are not the requisite conditions for the successful manufacture of iron fulfilled?

The mine has been opened substantially by main inclines. It pitches into the hill at an angle of twenty to thirty degrees and crosscuts, widening into chambers for half a mile in length, and to a depth of 400 to 700 feet. The workings at various places show the vein to be thirty feet thick. There are two miles of light iron hand-car track in the openings. The arrangements for working the mine and for delivering the coal seem to be most judicious. Probably 20,000 tons have been taken out. It is delivered on the dump, I believe, for $1 a ton—at least from seventy-five cents to $1·25. The Central Pacific Company is using it, as stated, on the eastern end of their road.

The mine of the Rocky Mountain Company is kept dry by two or three men at the pumps. The cropping on the southwestern exposure of the range continues on north and east from where they are working it three miles, in some places showing more than 40 feet thick. They are taking out now perhaps 3000 tons a month. They could take out 1000 tons a day had they a market for it. Toward getting this they are now bending every energy.

FROM CHINA.

The Tien-tsin Massacre.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter from the United States steamer Benicia, dated Shanghai, China, Sept. 9 1870, which refers to the Tien-tsin massacre:—

"Things are in a terribly squally state out here on account of the massacre at Tien-tsin, and there seems to be a general disposition among the Chinese to expel all foreigners from the country. So alarmed are some of the missionaries at the state of affairs that at unprotected places, they are leaving and seeking protection at places that can afford them some protection in case of difficulty. All foreign residents are preparing for the worst, and drill daily. It will be terrible if our apprehensions should be realized, for all the foreign armed forces in this part of the world, if they were united, cannot offer sufficient protection, and many a noble life will be sacrificed. The Chinese seem most bitter against the missionaries, being jealous of their influence. Should war be the result of the present difficulty, our forces would have to be largely increased before we could accomplish much, as with the present force we could only protect a couple of the open ports."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Shooting of James P. Welsh and Hugh Murtagh—Trial of Policeman Max for the Murder of Welsh.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

The Court this morning resumed the trial of Police Officer Charles Max for the murder of the young man James P. Welsh, by shooting him at Third street and Montgomery avenue, on the night of April 27th last. After the giving of the medical testimony, showing the cause of death—which is of vital importance to a murder trial in court, but is not of the slightest interest to the outside public, they being satisfied with the fact that death resulted by the act of the accused, if that is really the fact, the Commonwealth proceeded to examine the witnesses to the occurrence, who were the inhabitants of the locality where it took place. According to them, the story of the prosecution is the following:—Late in the evening Murtagh and Welsh were walking up Third street together, under the influence of liquor, and somewhat boisterous, having already tried to get into several private dwellings, and when they reached Montgomery avenue they were accosted by the accused, who said he would arrest Welsh. The noise attracted the neighbors, who raised their windows and opened their doors to see what the disturbance was. Welsh said he ought not to be arrested, because he was a good Democrat. Max replied that this made no difference, and he would have to go to the station house; Welsh said to his companion, "Hughey, don't let him take me; are you going back on me?" Murtagh replied, "No, I will go with you and we'll sleep in the same cell;" they then started off, Welsh and Max going together ahead, and Murtagh following close behind; when they had crossed the street a struggle occurred between Max and Welsh, and they fell to the ground, rolling over one another; then Welsh jumped up and started off; Max, who had his pistol in his hand drew it and shot him; Murtagh called out, "Don't shoot him, he'll go!" Max then turned and shot Murtagh; both were taken to a neighboring house, where they soon died; before they reached Montgomery avenue Welsh was heard to say that he would shoot Murtagh if he did not do what he wished him to do; there was some variance in the statements of the witnesses for the Commonwealth, some saying that a severe struggle ensued between the young men and the officer, and that they swore fiercely at each other, and others that no one fell to the ground before the pistol was fired by Max. Some even went so far as to say that he shot Murtagh first, while the majority swore that he was shot second. The case is yet on trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1870.

There is no very material change to note in the weekly bank statement, last night, but in nearly all the items there is a falling-off. The deposits are less by $189,080, the specie by $32,934, and the loans by $73,415. On the other hand there has been a respectable increase in legal-tenders amounting to $220,500 and a large increase in the week's business amounting to $2,525,904, the balances showing a falling-off of $317,254. These figures reflect the phases of the market from day to day very faithfully, and are not of any serious import, though indicating the absence of any improvement in resources. Rates to-day are very steady and the demand for money moderate.

Gold opened at 111¾, declined to 111⅜, and closed about noon at the latter figure.

Government bonds continue active and steady at last night's figures, which, with the fall in gold, may be taken as an indication of a very firm tone in the market.

A fair amount of business was done at the Stock Board, without any material change in prices. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 102¼@102⅜.

In Reading Railroad there were limited sales ranging from 49·94@50 1-6, the latter b. o. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 60½; Camden and Amboy at 116; Lehigh Valley at 58, and Philadelphia and Erie at 26½.

The balance of the list was neglected, the only sales recorded being Lehigh Navigation at 32½@32¾, Girard Bank at 62, and a few shares of Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway at 44.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 Wilm & R R 7s	91	11 sh Leh Val	.s. 58
$5600 City 6s, N	.s. 102¾	200 sh Read R	.b45. 50
$5800 do. prior to '62	102⅝	100 do	.b30. 50
$1000 Alle Co 6s	77	200 do	.b5&1. 49·94
$150 N Pa 7s	.scp. 92	200 do	.85. 49·94
$1000 Bel. & Del 2m.	87	200 sh Ph & E R	26½
$1000 Read R 7s	102½	100 sh Leh Nav St	32½
11 sh Penna R	.c. 60¾	100 do	.b30. 32½
2 do	60½	100 do	.b45. 32⅝
40 sh C & Am R	.c. 116	100 do	.s60wn. 32¾
15 do	.b5. 116	25 sh Ch & Wal	44
1 do	116		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111⅝; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. do., July, 110¼@110½; do. do., 1867, 110⅜@110½; do. 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106½@106¾; Pacifics, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 111¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112⅝; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1865, 110¼@110½; do., July, 1867, 110¼@110½; do. July, 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 111¾@112.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@114; do. 1862, 112½@112¾; do. 1864, 111¼@111⅝; do. 1865, new, 110⅛@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110¼@110½; do. 1868, do. 110¼@110½; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111½; Gold, 111⅛@111⅞; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 735@750.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.		111¾	11·46	A. M.	111⅝
10·03	"	111¾	11·52	"	111¾
10·12	"	111¾	11·54	"	111⅞
10·20	"	111¾	12·07	P. M.	111⅞
10·40	"	111¾	12·08	"	111⅝
10·59	"	111¾	12·11	"	111⅞
11·07	"	111¾			

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 25.—The Flour market is steady, and 1400 barrels were disposed of for the supply of the local trade, at $4·25@4·75 for superfine; $4·75@5·50 for extras; $5·75 for low grade up to $6·50 for choice Northwestern extra family; $6·50@6·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·37½ for Ohio do. do.; and $7·25@8·25 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is but little doing in Wheat; holders, however, of prime lots are firm in their views. Sales of 8500 bushels Indiana red at $1·37@1·40; 3000 bushels white, $1·

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE SORROWS OF PHILADELPHIA.

From the N. Y. World.

It is but a few days since it was our pleasant duty to congratulate Chicago upon her triumph, as it is now our painful duty to condole with Philadelphia upon her defeat, in the matter of athletic sports. Neither Chicago nor Philadelphia is a city from which one would anticipate great achievements in this direction. A community which only relaxes its employment of making or losing money to bolt indigestible viands is not a community of Homeric heroes. But neither is a community which employs its brief intervals of wakefulness in pacing, with measured step and slow, between rows of sarcophagi in the similitude of human dwellings, and whose wildest diversion is to crowd its Academy miscalled of Music to hear the bodings of Anna Dickinson, as its stated dissipation is to read the riddle of "Occasional." No rational Phidias would betake himself to either town in search of a model for a winner of the Olympian games.

Nevertheless there is a certain fitness in the proposition that, if the scions of the first families of Philadelphia were to addict themselves to any physical pastime, it should be to the game of cricket. Jean Ingelow tells us that there are certain

> "Sounds which more than silence bring:—
> Itself and its delightsomeness."

Upon the same principle we may say that if there were exercises lazier than rest, and pleasures bitter with a bitterness beyond the reach of grief, Philadelphia would "think on these things." As the "lilies and languors of virtue" decried by Mr. Swinburne are to the "raptures and roses of vice" celebrated by that bard, so is the gentle and respectable dulness of Philadelphian relaxation to the fevered and disorderly hilarity of Chicago.

Far be it from us to malign the ancient and honorable game, rather than the religious rite, of cricket. But it is notable that not only is Philadelphia the only American capital of which the athletic citizens have not been impatient of its languor and its length, but that it has been the fondest boast of Philadelphia that her indigenous cricketers were overmatched for the imported cricketers of New York. By so much was the stolidity of Britain supposed to be surpassed by the phlegm of Philadelphia.

But now the sole athletic glory of Philadelphia has departed, and her elected eleven have defiled before her saddened eyes under the British yoke. The fact that Britons resident for the most part in New York have brought this shameful thing to pass has naturally added bitterness to the cup of her defeat. But we have not the slightest disposition to exult over that fact, and we may recommend even to fallen Philadelphia not to mourn as those having no hope. So much more ardent is the national patriotism than the municipal pride of New York that it will be a matter of general rejoicing within her gates that, in the pastimes in which the old French chronicler related the English to take their pleasures sadly, the sadness of a veteran Englishman is proved to be more profoundly gloomy than the sadness of a "Young American," even though that young American be a partaker of the drowsy and dreary sadness of Philadelphia.

THE PRESIDENTIAL POLICY OF GENERAL GRANT.

From the London Spectator.

The fall elections of Congressmen in the United States are now pending, and some sharp contests are anticipated, for although the people are not immediately divided on any important questions of principle, the bitterness of party dissensions between Republicans and Democrats is as keen as it ever was. The issue that is now placed before the American people is a personal one, and in choosing between Democratic and Republican candidates, the electors of the States simply say "Ay" or "No" to the question, "Are you content with General Grant's administration?" At South Bend, in the State of Indiana, Mr. Schuyler Colfax, the Vice-President of the Union, has been making a powerful defense of the Government before a meeting of his old constituents. Mr. Colfax does not come forward as a candidate, and indeed, after a public service of twenty years, he announces his intention of retiring from public life at the close of his term of service. General Grant, he thinks, will be renominated for the Presidency for 1872, and the country will then expect to have an Eastern or Southern Vice-President joined in the nomination with the Western President. Mr. Colfax, himself a Western man, waives his claim to re-election, but before quitting the scene of political conflict in his native State, he has put on record an able defense of the President's policy against the charges of the electioneering Democrats. Mr. Colfax has held the highest place in Congress; for six years he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and was only removed thence to take the chair in the Senate as Vice-President. His statements may be received with confidence in matters of fact, and though English Liberals will not find it easy to agree with some of his conclusions—particularly in questions of fiscal policy—they will, on the whole, acknowledge that he has made out his case and proved "that the confidence reposed by the majority of the people, in 1868, in the election of a Republican President and a Republican Congress has not been misplaced."

General Grant was elected upon certain professions of political faith which Mr. Colfax enumerates. The more important are:—"Equal civil and political rights for all under our national authority;" "the condemnation of all forms and plans of direct or indirect repudiation of the debt as a national crime;" "the equalization and reduction of taxation;" "the reduction of the rate of interest on the public debt as soon as refunding became honestly possible;" and "administrative retrenchment." Besides these important and practical pledges, there were others of a more sentimental character; "peace" and sympathy with oppressed peoples," "amnesty to all who co-operate in restoring concord in the South," and "the European doctrine of 'once a subject always a subject' to be resisted at every hazard," "foreign emigration to be fostered," and "pensions to be ever considered as sacred obligations." These were the promises that General Grant made to the people when he obtained power. The Democrats who now assail his administration offered a determined opposition to the performance of several of these pledges, they still challenge the policy of others; and with respect to the rest, they insist that the President and his advisers have not kept faith with the nation. Mr. Colfax traverses all the points of the Republican programme, and proves by facts how thoroughly it has been carried out.

The great struggle for securing "equal civil and political rights to all" has at last been brought to an end by enactment of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. Like the thirteenth amendment, which wiped out the stain of slavery, and the fourteenth amendment, which gave the negro civil equality before the law, the fifteenth amendment, which forbids that race or color should anywhere be made a ground of political disability, was carried in the teeth of a violent Democratic opposition. The difficulties, however, were overcome, and the assurance of the Republican programme in 1868, "we will make the Declaration of Independence a living reality on every inch of American soil," was nobly accomplished. Against this part of President Grant's work it is vain for the Democrats to protest now, so they pass it by in silence. But it is nevertheless a pledge redeemed, and one of the greatest. Next in importance is the question of the debt. The Democratic policy has generally favored repudiation either in its naked form, or in the shape of proposals to "tax the bonds" or to pay them off in greenbacks. Every scheme of the kind the administration of General Grant has resisted as "a national crime," and Mr. Colfax does what may be needful in Indiana, but it is not necessary in this country, when he shows by argument the impolicy as well as injustice of these plans. Lest it should be said that the Democrats have ceased to entertain their plans of repudiation, Mr. Colfax quotes a resolution passed only three months ago by a Democratic convention in Ohio, which affirms "That the so-called war debt is a fraud and a swindle, and was created under false pretences, and in violation of the Constitution; we are, therefore, uncompromisingly in favor of repudiating the whole of the bonded war debt of the United States." Such audacious declarations as these cannot fail, as Mr. Colfax observes, to weigh down American securities in the Bourses of the world, and they have succeeded too well in retarding the natural enhancement of American credit. In this way they have delayed the accomplishment of another of General Grant's pledges, the refunding of the debt at a lower rate of interest. But in spite of their efforts to defeat the result, Congress was able to pass in its last session a Funding Bill, which would gradually sell off the existing 6 per cent. bonds, and issue new securities at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. "By the more faithful collection of our revenues," says Mr. Colfax, "our retrenched expenditure, and the consequent monthly reduction of our debt, the premium on gold had dwindled down to about 10 per cent., and our 6 per cent. bonds had become 'worth their face' in the recognized currency of the world." Unfortunately, the outbreak of the European war and the consequent disorganization of the money markets have advanced the premium on gold, and weakened the prices of the bonds of all nations. In consequence, the refunding scheme has for the present been postponed, but that it can and will be carried out is not to be questioned. While making this effort to reduce the permanently accruing charge for interest on the debt, the administration of President Grant have also been laboring to diminish the capital amount. During Mr. Johnson's last year of office none of the debt was paid off; in the first eighteen months of the Grant administration nearly one hundred and seventy million dollars were cleared off, and the nation was thus relieved of an annual charge for interest of about nine million dollars, or almost one million and three-quarters sterling.

How have these immense operations been possible? Mr. Colfax answers, in part by the unparalleled recuperative power and progressive force of the nation, but in part also by administrative efficiency and honesty. The Democrats assert that the Government of a Democratic President and Congress would fall far more lightly on the people. Mr. Colfax takes two instances; the Democratic administration of President Buchanan before the war, and the existing Democratic Government of the city of New York. He calculates that under Buchanan the expenses of Government amounted to two and a quarter dollars per head of the population—in gold, be it remembered, and at the low prices ruling before the war; while under Grant the average is but two dollars a head, in paper, and at present high prices. Again, the Democratic rulers of the city of New York spend nearly 24 millions of dollars a year on the government of one million of inhabitants—which rate of expenditure, if they were to govern the United States, with a population of forty millions, would demand a revenue of 960,000,000 of dollars. Comparing the last eighteen months of Mr. Johnson's Presidency with the first eighteen months of General Grant's, we find that the expenditure, not including interest on debt, of the former was $328,000,000, and of the latter $245,000,000. In the same periods the interest on the debt was respectively $211,000,000 and $193,000,000; showing a total decrease in the public charge during the year and a half of the Grant administration amounting to more than $100,000,000. These splendid results the Democrats cannot well impugn, and they are driven to strange straits in attacking the financial success of the Government. One critic compares the taxes levied in the last year of Mr. Johnson's term with those levied in the first year of the new presidency, and finds a balance of incomings for the latter of nearly 28,000,000 of dollars. He adds, "This is a reduction of taxation with a vengeance!" It happens that in the two years precisely the same taxes were in force, and if the revenue from them was so much larger under General Grant than under Mr. Johnson, the reason was, not that the people were more heavily burdened, but that the collection was made more faithfully and stringently, the excise aroused to activity, and the scandalous power of the "whiskey ring" broken. All through the finance of the States the same improvement was manifest. On the receipts from internal revenue, customs, and land sales, there was an increase of 87,000,000 of dollars during the first eighteen months of Grant's rule, compared with the last eighteen months of Mr. Johnson's. And in the last session Congress felt the financial position to be so sure that it proceeded permanently to reduce taxation—at the rate of $55,000,000 per annum internal taxes, and $25,000,000 on the tariff—and so to perform another of the great pledges of the Republican programme.

It is unnecessary to follow the minor questions on which General Grant has carried out the promises of his party; the liberal treatment of pensioners claiming recompense for their meritorious conduct in the war; the final triumph of the Republican policy of the Homestead acts over the corrupt Democratic practice of land grants to railways and other corporations; the revision of the naturalization laws, which secure to every foreigner naturalized as an American citizen the full privileges of that status, whether at home or abroad. These are, no doubt, successes for which the United States should be grateful to her Republican administration and Congress; but after all, they are insignificant compared with the great financial problems which General Grant and his advisers seem to be in a fair way to solve. Until the Democrats can show a record of more magnificent success in administration and fiscal reform, until they learn to respect common honesty and decency in their public declarations, they need not expect to supplant the Republican party in the confidence of the nation.

THE NEW POLITICAL POWER—THE PARTIES OF THE FUTURE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Change and progressive development in the political world are as much the result of fixed laws as changes in the material world. All really great statesmen recognize this fact and shape their policy accordingly. The failure to recognize it has proved more mischievous to nations and more fatal to public men than any other course. History is full of examples to show the truth of this. One may be mentioned as particularly striking to the American people, because it comes home to all of us. We refer to the dogged and foolish conservatism of the old States' rights and pro-slavery party of the South. That party lived always in the past, and clung to old ideas, even to the point of rebellion, when these ideas and the system founded on them were undermined by the development and progress of the country and public opinion. We have seen the consequence in a great civil war and in the destruction of both the extreme States' rights theory and African slavery, which was the corner-stone of it. So it is with similar great revolutions in other parts of the world. It is this obstinate adhesion to the past and resistance to progress which are shaking the monarchies and aristocracies of Europe to their foundations, and which have been he cause of many revolutions there during the last century.

These mutations in the political world, which result from a change in the condition or growth of nations, give rise to new parties or to a modification of the policy of old ones; for, as we said, those which do not march with the times become extinct or powerless. In this age, too, we see greater and more rapid changes than were seen in preceding ages. The quickening influence of the modern agents of civilization—of the telegraph, railroads, the public press, and the surprising discoveries in science and mechanical art—makes one year of the present equal to a century of the past. We are bounding forward with wonderful celerity. The material progress of the age operates powerfully upon political affairs. Hence we see political parties drifting into an alliance with these new powers of material development. This is more apparent in the United States than elsewhere at present, because we keep up with the times more than any other people, although the same effect will be produced in all civilized countries sooner or later.

The railroad interests of this country, for example, begin to exercise a powerful influence with and through political parties, and in both the National and State Legislatures. In fact, they are nearly supreme. In many cases they are irresistible. The capital invested in our railroads approaches the amount of the national debt, and the gross income from them swells up to hundreds of millions annually. The power this vast sum gives, if concentrated, is greater than that of the Federal Government itself. Talk of the power of the old United States Bank, or even of the existing national banks, powerful as they are, that is small in comparison. Then look at the thousands upon thousands of employes, contractors and agents of these railroads, together with those pecuniarily interested in them, and it will be seen at once what an influence they have in elections and over legislation. We know, indeed, that nearly all the State Legislatures can be controlled by them; and that they can do pretty much as they please with Congress. Besides the power which their enormous capital and control over the voters give these railroads, there is, perhaps, a majority of the members in both the National and States Legislatures directly interested in them. The telegraph system, too, though wielding less capital, and less powerful, is fast becoming another great power in the land. The magnates who control that, as well as those more influential ones who control the railroads, begin to form an alliance with political parties. The sagacious leaders of these political parties see at the same time the value of such a combination, and are working to effect that.

Our Tammany leaders, with their usual tact, are in advance in this new movement. They have captured already the two great lines of railroad which centre at this city—the Erie and New York Central. Jay Gould, Fisk, and Vanderbilt find it to their interest to be in the same boat with Tweed, Sweeny, Hall, and the other Tammany magnates, and these latter gladly accept the powerful aid of the railroad kings for political ends. While the Republicans are floundering about in uncertainty, having nothing to look to for the future but the personal popularity of General Grant, and while they are spending their strength in abuse of Tammany, the Democratic leaders are quietly grasping a power—the railroad power—which will secure to them the State, with all its spoils, and lay the foundation for a more extended influence in the republic. Nor will such a combination of railroad chiefs and interests with political parties be limited to New York. It will extend throughout the country. But New York being the centre of railroad concentration and wealth, and the two great trunk lines of Erie and the Central being already in alliance with the Tammany leaders here, the Democrats have the best prospect of securing this new and mighty power throughout the greater part of the country for their ascendancy hereafter.

We have the key here to the probable future of political parties in this country. Old issues are worn out. The Democrats, always more vigorous than their opponents when they have a platform to stand upon, had a long lease of power up to the split in 1860, and election of Lincoln. The States rights' doctrine, which received its vitality from slavery in the South, was their platform up to 1869. But the war swept that away. The revolution was complete. With the extinction of slavery and the amendments to the constitution it is impossible to go back to the past. The Republicans, however, have in their partisan zeal and centralizing theories carried the revolution to a limit distasteful to the American people. They have used up the negro issue, the war feeling, and every other available political resource, and know not where to stop now in their revolutionary tendencies. Had it not been for the issues of the war and the personal popularity of General Grant, they would hardly have maintained their power so long. It is possible General Grant may carry the party through the next Presidential election; but, judging from all the signs of the times, that will be the end of it. The Democratic party, learning wisdom from the past and modifying its policy to accomplished facts and the exigencies of the times, has a future before it. Using the new powers of the age we have referred to, and standing upon a conservative platform, it is to arrest the revolutionary tendencies of the Republicans and preserve the harmony of local State Government with Federal authority, the Democrats may again attain the ascendancy and have another long lease of power.

A TALE OF MODERN LIFE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The celebrated cause of "Flynt vs. Coolidge" will doubtless be long remembered in Boston. It engaged the attention of judges and juries, on and off, for nearly fourteen months. Some very fine exhibitions of forensic eloquence were elicited in the course of the trials. The plaintiff is none of your common dress-makers. She is a person of a "high grade," as her counsel informed the Court—"one of those who do not work for the crowd." People who employed this illustrious female were obliged to present themselves humbly before her with a certificate of "gentility" in their hands. It is said of a certain English tailor that he will never make clothes for a man unless he is properly introduced by a member of the peerage. The incomparable Mrs. Flynt borrowed a quill from this worthy tailor's goose. Moreover, she provided elegant apartments for her customers, where they ran no risk of meeting other customers. It was strictly a private establishment. All this is very interesting. There are few people who will not turn aside now and then from the graver cares of life to be instructed in the art, or science, or whatever the thing is to be called, by which the fair sex are enabled to make so striking a figure in the world. But the opportunity very seldom comes. We only see the vast and admirable result, and are left to guess by what agencies it is accomplished. "Canst tell how an oyster makes his shell?" asks poor "King Lear." How much less can we explain how a fashionable lady prepares her gorgeous raiment. But Mrs. Flynt has drawn aside the curtain. Perhaps some of the romance is gone, but we have at least increased our stock of information. It is like the case of a young lady who has all sorts of sentimental fancies about the moon, until one day she learns that the object which looks so interesting is a melancholy chaotic mass of extinct volcanoes, without light, atmosphere, or anything else which can be called its own.

Mrs. Flynt, whose name we mention with the deepest awe, had exercised her unequalled skill for the benefit of a lady of Boston, whom it is sufficient to describe as the defendant. We cannot pretend to give a full account of the great creature's bill. The document is rather technical, and the evidence taken at the trial did not go far to elucidate it. It consisted largely of testimony concerning basting and pinking, and scollops, seersucker, hernani, and other mysteries which only the initiated can explain. But one feature in the account at once arrests attention—it is that, probably, which struck the husband of the defendant with consternation. The heavy charges were not for making the dresses, or even for the material thereof, but for "trimmings." In fact, a lady seems made of trimmings. In this case they cost from three to four times as much as the dress. This is quite according to the principles of modern art, but perhaps Mrs. Flynt rather overdid it. Her bill was nearly all "trimmings"—an intolerable deal of sack to a very little bread. "Everybody could not afford that style," the counsel explained to the jury. Perhaps most husbands would rather not afford it, if they had any voice in the matter. But foremost among the inalienable rights of woman is the right to choose her own trimmings. She appears to care more for that than about good government, or honest judges, or any silly questions of that kind. Mrs. Flynt managed to run her bill up to close upon $2000 on the strength of these ornaments. We do not see much else in her account except some "pads, shot, and bones," which are probably not very expensive. Shot and bones are plentiful enough in these days, though how many pounds of each go to form a fashionable lady, Mrs. Flynt, that pink of elegance, has not told us.

The husband, as we said, objected to this bill—husbands always *are* stupid and unreasonable on these subjects, being born absolutely without the capacity to comprehend the great question of trimmings. So a great many witnesses were called to prove that Mrs. Flynt had overcharged. But the defendant's counsel bitterly denounced them as "cobblers" and "attic stitchers," and we can imagine Mrs. Flynt turning up her aristocratic nose at the whole set. When the husband called upon her to see if she would not reduce the amount of her bill, she flung him from her presence with all the contempt becoming a dress-maker of "high-grade," and called him a "miserable sinner"—and so no doubt he was, very miserable. As it is always pleasant to record the triumph of virtue, we are glad to say that Mrs. Flynt won her action. But the jury lopped off rather more than $800 from her bill, which we are afraid may have caused some distress to a woman of her tender susceptibilities. However, there are other ladies who require basting and pinking, bones, shot, and scollops, and they will doubtless rush to Mrs. Flynt to get these indispensable adjuncts to beauty. Such is the story. Some may say that there is not much in it—but in days when ladies think it a matter of no moment that a great and intelligent community should be deprived of all its liberties by a gang of political adventurers, when they can look with complacency on the degradation of social life, and think it troublesome to have their attention called to the fact that their husbands are robbed, their sons demoralized, their daughters insulted, by the gang which rules in New York—in such days, we say, perhaps the exciting narrative we have laid before them may be found quite to their taste.

WILL THERE BE A RIOT?

From the N. Y. Sun.

Many people suppose there will be a terrible riot on election day. They expect that the supervisors of election and the deputy marshals appointed under the act of Congress will come into collision with the police and people of this city; that United States troops—of whom it is said that several thousands are being assembled at Governor's Island—will be called in, and that extensive bloodshed will follow. We don't believe a word of it.

In the first place, the object for which the law was passed by Congress, and the inspectors and marshals appointed, is right and laudable. It is to prevent fraudulent voting and counting, to secure honesty in the election. There is no crime more dangerous to the community than false voting and false counting. It nullifies the will of the people, makes free institutions a fraud, and sets up the meanest kind of tyranny—the despotism of cheating—in the place of democratic government. It must be put down, and the honest men of all parties ought to be grateful to Congress for attempting to put it down. The law may have imperfections; that can be determined only by experience; but its purpose is good, and good men should earnestly desire that in its workings it may prove perfectly successful. No opposition to it can come from any upright citizen of any party. So far as this class of men are concerned, there is no danger of a riot.

Neither is there any danger from the roughs and repeaters who do the bidding of the Tammany Ring. A riot would work more injury to Tammany than to any other set of politicians. This city is the stronghold of the Tammany party, and a riot on election day, reducing their majorities, vitiating the returns from this part of the State, and finally resulting in the rejection of candidates who would otherwise be declared elected, is something that Tammany will take particular care to avoid. Therefore let those who are frightened beforehand by the bugbear of a riot dismiss all their terrors. There is no reason to fear any unusual disturbance at the election. Every qualified voter will have full liberty to deposit his ballot; and we trust that the result will be an honest as well as a peaceful election.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24 Second door, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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STATEN ISLAND.
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This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

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No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 25 3pi

COAL.

COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED. LEHIGH, Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; Nut, $7·00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6·75; Stove, $7·00; Nut, $6·75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, 43 South THIRD Street,
734 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

SWISS CARVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have just received a large importation of
SWISS RUSTIC CARVED GOODS,
And propose to add this branch to their business, and keep always a fine assortment. Their present selection consists of Jewel, Work, and Cigar Boxes, Penknives, small Desks, Bouquet-holders and Vases, Cigar Stands, Inkstands, Card Receivers, Book-Rests, Tobacco Boxes, Match Stands, Hand Mirrors, etc. All at very low and inviting prices. [10 1 stuth
EARLES GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT ST.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—R. J. DOBBINS, BUILDER,
OFFICE, LEDGER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA,
OFFERS FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, VIZ.:

Handsome three-story brown-stone Residence, with French roof, situated southwest corner Broad and Thompson streets; contains all modern improvements, and is newly frescoed and painted throughout. Lot 25x160 feet.

Also, handsome new brown-stone Residence, west side Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; with side yard. Lot 55x200 feet.

Also, beautiful four-story brown-stone Residence, north side Chesnut street, west of Nineteenth, with handsome side yard.

Also, Building Lots, west side Broad, above Vine street, 73x198 feet deep, and six Lots west side Broad, above Thompson, 25x200 feet deep. 10 20tf

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.
House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country.
R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note,
S. C. BUNTING, JR.,
9 30 24t* No. 218½ Walnut street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. V. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 19 1 smtu2m

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

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Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
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N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 23 4m

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STEAMED OYSTERS!
HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.
Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS.
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Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!
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OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,
N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstutf

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NEVER FADES.
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J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 (12) DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of property-owners on Coates street was held yesterday afternoon, at the southeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Coates street, for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the blockade of the entrance to the park at Coates street, and also to consider the means whereby the value of property situate on the line of the street has been decreased. Mr. Samuel Forder presided, and Samuel W. Randall acted in the capacity of secretary. Mr. Randall read the following communication, which he had submitted for the approval of the meeting before presenting the same:—

PHILADELPHIA, October 24, 1870.—Hon. Morton McMichael, President Park Commission—Sir:—At a meeting of citizens held at the southeast corner of Coates street and Pennsylvania avenue, on Saturday, October 8, 1870, a committee was appointed to confer with your commission relative to its views as regards the opening of the Coates street entrance to the park; also, as to the removal of the railroad depot from within the limits of the park. In accordance with their duty, the said committee would most respectfully offer the following questions for your consideration:—

First. Is the Coates street entrance to the park to be entirely closed for travel for light wagons and other vehicles?

Second. Are the unsightly sheds used as a car depot to remain within the limits of the park?

Third. Is it the intention of the commission to allow private corporations to lay railway tracks within the limits of the park and run their cars therein?

In conclusion, said committee would most respectfully ask an interview with your honorable body at its next meeting to obtain answers to the above questions.

—Last night there was a another beautiful display of the auroral lights. It began at about six o'clock, and formed two arches—one (of the usual pale opaque light) across the northern horizon, and the other (of the deepest crimson) across the middle sky, just south of the zenith. A remarkable feature was the emission, as if from a separate aurora from a point in the east, of pale spears of light along the path of the crimson belt. The aurora lost brilliancy soon after nine o'clock, the northern arch alone remaining. About midnight, however, the spears and undulations of light again shot upward, and the beautiful phenomenon was renewed, its colors being brighter, but more delicate in tone. The telegraph wires between this city and Harrisburg were operated without batteries during the electrical storm.

—The Board of Trustees of the old St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church have passed an ordinance prohibiting the burial of any more bodies in the grounds surrounding the church, on Race street, below Sixth.

—At the annual election of the Young Men's Christian Association, the following officers were chosen:—

President—John Wanamaker.

Vice-Presidents—Peter B. Simons, George W. Mears, Thomas Tolman, Lewis D. Vail, Nelson F. Evans.

Treasurer—George W. Eddy.

Corresponding Secretary—Thomas Marshall.

Recording Secretary—Robert Simpson.

Registering Secretary—Charles E. Elmes.

A Board of Managers, consisting of representatives from the Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist, Moravian, Reformed Church, Lutheran, Congregational, Disciples of Christ, Independent and French Protestant Churches, and the Society of Friends, were elected.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112.

—A Lee memorial meeting was held in Cooper Institute, New York, last evening.

—The award of premiums of the Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition will be made to-morrow.

—About twenty buildings were destroyed by fire at Virginia City, Nevada, on Sunday night.

—Fine auroral displays were noticed last evening at many points throughout the United States.

—Sunday last was the first day since September 18 on which no person died from yellow fever in Mobile.

—Two banking houses in Richmond, Va., suspended yesterday, causing considerable excitement in business circles.

—There is much political excitement existing in both New York city and Brooklyn over the approaching elections there.

—A boy named Bundy, aged 7 years, was killed at St. Charles, Illinois, on Saturday, by being struck with a base ball.

—The General Association of Congregationalists, which was in session at St. Louis last week, closed its labors on Sunday night.

—A young man named E. Speed on Sunday wantonly killed a colored man at Madisonville, Ky., by shooting him four times in the back.

—Hon. Horace Greeley is prostrated with fever in New York, which has resulted from exposure endured on his recent trip through the West.

—The fourth Sunday of next month has been recommended by the Hollywood Memorial Association as a day of mourning throughout the South, and that collections be taken up in all the churches to secure money to constitute a Lee monument fund.

The Board of Guardians.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Board of Guardians was held at the Almshouse. Mr. John P. Verree occupied the chair in the absence of the President.

The population of the house, as reported by the house agent, at present is 3127, against 3111 for the same period last year. This is an increase of 16. During the past two weeks 226 admissions took place; births, 7; deaths, 4; discharged, 146; eloped, 27; indentured, 4. The number of persons to whom lodgings were granted was 264; meals, 267. In the same time the house receipts amounted to $94 97.

For support cases $149 59 were collected by the out-door agent. The minutes of the preceding meeting were then read and adopted.

Dr. F. Lewis, out-door physician of the Sixth district, presented his resignation, which was accepted, as also that of nurse McConnell.

Mr. F. A. Server, the treasurer, reported that he had paid into the treasury $1697 17.

Mr. Naylor, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, presented a report asking for certain transfers asking for $2380. The report was received and the transfers authorized.

Mr. Parker offered a resolution requesting information in regard to the disposition of public property. The matter was referred to the Building Committee.

Mr. Woodward offered a resolution directing the Committee on Supply to advertise for the purchase of flour to consume the balance standing to the credit of item 19. The estimated amount is about $6800. The resolution was not agreed to.

Mr. Parker offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the matter of the building of an arbor, so-called, for the steward, and for which the sum of $56 has been paid on the amount covering the cost of material, be inquired into by a committee of the board, which shall report the facts in the case.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Bullock, Parker, and Simmons as the committee.

The Steward's requisitions were read and approved.

After the transaction of business of minor importance the board adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official Congressional Returns.

The official returns of the Congressional election in Pennsylvania, received in the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office, are as follows:—

First district—Huckel, Republican, 6705; Randall, Democrat, 10,853; Randall's majority, 4148.

Second district—O'Neill, Republican, 10,134. Creely, Independent, 11,059; Creely's majority, 925.

Third district—Myers, Republican, 9778; Moffett, Democrat, 8453; Myers' majority, 1325.

Fourth district—Kelley, Republican, 14,324; Thomas, Independent, 11,622; Kelley's majority, 2702.

Fifth district—Harmer, Republican, 11,561; Reading, Democrat, 11,401; Harmer's majority, 160.

Sixth district—Oliver, Republican, 11,072; Acker, Democrat, 12,049; Acker's majority, 977.

Seventh district—Townsend, Republican, 10,408; Askin, Democrat, 8231; Townsend's majority, 2177.

Eighth district—Hunter, Republican, 5045; Getz, Democrat, 10 411; Getz's majority, 5366.

Ninth district—Dickey, Republican, 9722; Witmer, Independent, 7411; Dickey's majority, 2311.

Tenth district—Killinger, Republican, 11,326; Gloninger, Democrat, 10,697; Killinger's majority, 629.

Eleventh district—Davis, Republican, 5269; Klinebaus, Republican, 2351; Storms, Democrat, 12,348; Storms' majority, 4728.

Twelfth district—Shoemaker, Republican, 13,279; McCollum, Democrat, 12,059; Shoemaker's majority, 1220.

Thirteenth district—Mercur, Republican, 11,117; Brockway, Democrat, 10,993; Mercur's majority, 124.

Fourteenth district—Packer, Republican, 13,597; Scott, Democrat, 11,144; Packer's majority, 2453.

Fifteenth district—Raber, Republican, 10,416; Haldeman, Democrat, 13,866; Haldeman's majority, 3450.

Sixteenth district—Cessna, Republican, 12,844; Meyers, Democrat, 12,859; Meyers' majority, 15.

Seventeenth district—Morrell, Republican, 10,324; Speer, Democrat, 10,335; Speer's majority, 11.

Eighteenth district—Armstrong, Republican, 13,178; Sherwood, Democrat, 13,205; Sherwood's majority, 27.

Nineteenth district—Scofield, Republican, 13,055; Marvin, Democrat, 12,451; Scofield's majority, 605.

Twentieth district—Gilfillan, Republican, 13,377; Griffith, Democrat, 14,146; Griffith's majority, 769.

Twenty-first district—Stewart, Republican, 11,669; Foster, Democrat, 12,399; Foster's majority, 730.

Twenty-second district—Negley, Republican, 11,230; Hopkins, Democrat, 8018; Frew, Reform, 1372; Negley's majority over both, 1840.

Twenty-third district—Unofficial majority for McJunkin, Republican, 3701; full official vote not in.

Twenty-fourth district—Donley, Republican, 11,505; McClelland, Democrat, 12,264; McClelland's majority, 759.

Total regular Republican vote, 256,987; total opposition from all sources, 259,646.

Total clear Republican vote, including Pittsburg reform movement, 258,359; total clear opposition, including votes of independents called Republicans, 258,274.

Clear Republican majority, 85; estimated Republican majority in State on Congress, including Republican votes cast for independents, 10,000.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

ENGLAND'S PEACE EFFORTS—OPINIONS OF FRENCH NEWSPAPERS—GAMBETTA AND TROCHU—THE OCCUPATION OF ORLEANS—ALL QUIET AT PARIS—THE SOISSONS AFFAIR.

TOURS, Oct. 24.

Some of the journals give particulars of the alleged massacre of the French garrison which recently capitulated at Soissons. According to the journals, the soldiers were all shot in the woods near that city, butchered in cold blood. The Government has faith enough in the story to make it the subject of an official inquiry, with a view to retaliation.

A despatch from Rouen yesterday has the following: "At Ivry, in the department of Eure, the entire population, men and women, have arisen against the Prussians. A desperate struggle had occurred there with heavy losses on both sides."

The Prussians are concentrating at Gisors.

The following news is made public by the ministry:

The Prussians, while preparing to besiege La Ferte St. Aubin, suddenly retreated, leaving behind all their utensils and quantities of stores. They went toward Laon. It is said a messenger arrived in the German camp, and the intelligence he carried caused their sudden departure.

It is also reported that the Prussians suffered defeat with heavy loss at a point in the neighborhood of La Ferte, and the troops were hastily withdrawn to reinforce their beaten army.

News from Paris to the 18th inst. refers generally to the preparations making for offensive movements on a large scale, but no particulars are given for fear the intelligence may be of service to the enemy.

Pourtalis, editor of *La Verite*, has been imprisoned for publishing false news. It appears from an explanatory letter in that paper that it was Chevalier Wyckoff who furnished notes for the report for which Pourtalis was punished.

The *Figaro* gives details of the affair of Maguerite Bellanger, proving that she assumed the maternity of the child of a great lady and the Emperor, to calm the jealousy of the Empress, and that Monsieur Devienne was involved in the affair.

The publication of private docnments found in the Tuileries contain letters from Clement Duvernois to Olivier, clearly establishing the liberal views of the former, who makes the remark, while urging reform, that France is enervated as a man would be who drinks coffee and spirits without eating substantial food.

Private as well as official accounts praise Gen. Trochu for his good judgment and unremitting activity. His energy provides for everything. His popularity is unbounded. Paris feels the utmost confidence in his patriotism and ability.

The *Journel Officiel* says all parties accord praise to Minister Gambetta for what he has accomplished, and adds: Since his arrival in Tours he has organized armies, restored military discipline, aroused the public to the necessities and dangers of the situation, hastened armaments, settled many dissensions, made judicious appointments, and worked constantly, and a more confident tone is noticeable in the journals and the public in consequence of the manifest improvement of affairs brought about by his vigorous administration.

News has been received from Verdun that the garrisoff made a sortie, in which they drove the enemy from some of their positions, killing many and capturing two mortars and twenty-two cannon.

Advices from the invaded provinces show that the Prussians continue to shoot Franco-tireurs who fall into their hands.

BESANCON, Oct. 23, via Tours, Oct. 24.—General Cambriel's dispatches to the government state that the Prussians have again attacked Chatillon-le-Duc, where they were repulsed the day before. At night they retreated. We hold the position. We have taken many prisoners.

The bombardment of Schlettstadt commenced Tuesday, the 18th. Some houses have been burned in the town.

TOURS, Oct. 24.

La France newspaper says England was not solicited again by France, whose application she at first refused. France asks not for an armistice and has not authorized England to ask for one. Since the failure of Favre, France has thought only of organizing for defence. Whatever motive she may have, England must see that we are determined, she must notice the mustering of our Mobile Guards and the spirit of Paris, Lyons and other large cities. As England now proposes an armistice, it must be because she understands that proposals will be made that we may accept.

The *Siecle* more violently refuses to admit the good intentions of England, and believes that she is acting solely for Prussia, who at last finds that she has undertaken an impossible task. England is advised to tell Prussia to make the most reasonable demands, else war *a la outrance* will be the only result.

The *Gazette de France* speaks to the same effect, and the *Union* has no confidence in the present move of England.

It is reported here to-day, in explanation of the visit of Boyer to the King of Prussia, that offers of peace were made to Bazaine, and he was invited to send an emissary to Versailles.

People in official circles here dwell on the circumstance that the present move of England follows close upon the circular in which Bismarck affects such concern lest the Parisians may suffer the horror of famine, and they declare France must act with courage and determination now; she must accept no humiliating conditions.

Some apprehension is expressed by persons connected with the government here, that Paris will refuse any peace the terms of which do not provide for the withdrawal of all Prussians from France.

Orleans is now occupied by 25,000 Prussians, with sixty pieces of artillery. The enemy have made fresh requisitions on the city. The Government carefully avoids giving information of the French forces on the Loire, but it may be stated that they are in motion, and the result will soon be known.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—At Luxemburg a permanent committee has been constituted to defend the neutrality of the Duchy. The population is indignant at the willingness of the Tours government to cede the Duchy to Prussia instead of Lorraine.

There are rumors here that conditions of peace have been arranged between Marshal Bazaine and King William, by which it is stipulated that the Empress Eugenie, who has given her consent, shall go to Versailles and sign the treaty, as the representative of the only government recognized by Prussia.

LONDON, Oct. 24—[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]—Ex-Queen Christina of Spain and her husband, the Duke of Rianzares, are in London, and have paid a visit to James Mac Hewen. Prince and Princess Murat and Princess Caroline are also here.

It is stated under good authority that the movement of England for an armistice was induced by apprehension of ulterior designs on the part of Russia and Prussia to form a close alliance. The fact that Russia is quietly and effectively arming is well known despite her official denials.

England begins to see that the utter prostration of France would deprive her of the only strong ally to be depended on for the frustration of Russia's political scheme in the east. An uneasy feeling prevails in financial circles. It is anticipated that should the efforts of England fail, she will adopt other stronger measures to secure a cessation of the war.

LONDON, Oct. 24—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—There is authority for stating that the negotiations thus far are proceeding satisfactorily. Granville proposed a meeting between Thiers and Bismarck, and both assented. Bismarck sent Thiers safe conduct, but no basis has as yet been suggested. Granville expresses himself gratified with the manner in which his overtures have been received at all hands by other neutral powers as well as by the belligerents, but to-day, as yesterday, avoids expressing any confidence of their success. Nothing has been heard from Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—[Special to N. Y. World.]—Greevy, as spokesman of sixty noted Republicans, made an appeal to Gambetta at Tours, on Friday, in favor of peace. He said: "We shall not be likely to obtain, a month hence, better terms than are now extended to us. In a month hence thousands more will have perished; France will be completely ruined; it will be more difficult for her to find auxiliaries in Europe, and we must not deceive ourselves by supposing that an actual government is at all likely to be recognized." This appeal was received respectfully by the government, but produced not the slightest effect either upon the ministers or the public.

On the 20th the bombardment of Dijon began, with no results of importance so far.

It is now generally announced in the German camps that the bombardment of Paris is fixed to begin the first of November; that 134 siege guns are already with the army before Paris, and 20 more were expected on the 20th. An order has been issued from the German headquarters commanding all German princes and nobles who are hanging about the army drawing pay and rations, and occupying quarters, to report for military duty at once or go home.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 24.—Although the truce at Mezieres has expired, all was quiet there to-day.

ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 24.—This city was evacuated yesterday. The siege of La Fere has been also abandoned, the corps of the Duke of Mecklenburg returning to Paris.

The mutiny among the Soissons prisoners resulted in bloodshed. Seven mobiles were killed and three wounded.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 22	MOON SETS	6 13
SUN SETS	5 06	HIGH WATER	2 12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'tr	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Etna	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Oct. 8
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 11
Palmyra	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 11
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
England	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 12
C. of Brussels	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 25
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 29
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 29
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 1
C. of Wash'tn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct. 27
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Oct. 29
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 29
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Nov. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Record, Colfer, Antwerp, Souder & Adams.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, do.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, do.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Dan. bark Thor, Damm, Copenhagen, B. Crawley & Co.
Br. bark Laboramus, Porter, Genoa, do.
Schr Rising Sun, Hastings, Fortress Monroe, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr F. Fish, Davis, Boston, do.
Schr Coroo, Pickering, Providence, Chas. Mershon.
Schr Mail, Hubbard, Baltimore, do.
Schr W. T. Byrn, Robbins, Richmond, Va., do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Leopard, Hughes, 70 hours fm Charleston, with mdse. to Souder & Adams.
Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 46 hours fm Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Below Steamship Rattlesnake, Cole, 50 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars. Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark P. Rogers, Crosby, 65 days from Alicante, with old iron to Naylor & Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Bark Chief, Harding, 67 days from Memel, with rags to Jessup & Moore—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Brig John M. Burns, 11 days from St. Johns, P.R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams. Saw a deep schooner, painted black, ashore on the lower end of Tinicum Island; could not see her name, but supposed her to be bound to this port.
Brig Torrid Zone, Crowell, 20 days from Demerara, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Schr John S. Lee, Vangilder, 10 days fm Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, 3 days from New York, with salt to W. Bumm & Son—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr Frederick Fish, Davis, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Susan, Shuman, 6 days from Portland, Me., with mdse. to Chas. Mershon.
Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 24.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

W. T. Blessing, with horse-shoes, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 24.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Wolcott, Hennessey, General Wade, T. L. Moore, Union Traveller, A. Allison, Thomas Maloney, Mary X., Hamlet, Great North, Sunshine, G. R. Burritt, and G. C. Farrus.

Sary Gamp, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 25.—Nine regular barges, light, left this port yesterday for Baltimore.

L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 24—12 29 P. M.—The ships Soridren and Pas de Cayenne went to sea on Saturday evening, and ship Maid of Orleans towed out Saturday night.

Went to sea this A. M., bark Eliza Cochrane, one brig, and 4 schooners unknown.

A tug went up with a schooner at 6 A. M.

In harbor, bark Ocean. A ship is passing in.

Wind S. Thermometer, 69.

4 P. M.—The pilot-boat Turley reports ship Abyssinia passed in to-day; also, a light bark from West Indies, and one English schooner.

In harbor, bark Ocean and two schooners.

Wind S. Thermometer, 67.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Coromandel, Chapman, hence 1st inst. for Queenstown, experienced two hurricanes, during which she sprung a bad leak; the crew were worn out with constant pumping. It was deemed advisable to make a port for repairs, and she succeeded in reaching St. John, N. B., on the 20th.

Ship Forest Eagle, Hosmer, hence, below New Orleans 19th inst.

Br. steamer City of London, from New York, at Queenstown yesterday.

Br. steamer Hainton, at Rio Janeiro 25th ult. for New York, will bring the cargo of bark Parthian, which put back 10th ult. leaky, and was subsequently condemned.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, fm Wilmington, N.C., at New York yesterday.

Steamers Annie, Chase, for Wilmington, Del., and Merrimack, Weir, for Rio Janeiro, etc., cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Margaret, Blakeney, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, at Havana 15th inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 22d instant.

Br. brig Cleora, from Windsor for Philadelphia, at New London 22d inst.

Brig Lima, Hill, hence via Brunswick, Ga., at Demarara 8th inst.

Brig Terrent, Gould, fm Gardiner for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 21st inst.

Schr Quoddy, Fanning, hence, at Eastport 15th instant.

Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 21st inst.

Schr E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.

Schrs A. D. Huddell, Lang, and Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, hence, at Boston 23d inst.

Schr Izetta, Smith, fm Portland for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 22d inst.

Schr Dick Williams, Corson, for Philadelphia, s'd from Pawtucket 22d inst.

Schrs J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from East Greenwich; Transit, Racket, and Albert Thomas, Taylor, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at Newport 21st instant.

Schr Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 21st inst.

Schrs Thomas Clyde, M. A. McGahan, F. St. Clair Edwards, Robert J. Mercer, S. L. Russell, Z. L. Adams, William Walton, J. G. Babcock, John Cadwalader, and others, sailed from Holmes' Hole 21st instant.

Schr Scud, Smith, from Hartford for Trenton, at New York 23d inst.

Schr Sabina, Currier, for Philadelphia, with lumber, cleared at Jacksonville 18th inst.

Schr Lillie, Harvey, fm Eastport for Philadelphia, at New York 22d inst.

Schr Pathway, Haley, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst., and sailed again.

Schrs M. & E. Henderson, J. H. Wainwright, S. B. Wheeler, Pedro A. Grau, and others, sailed from Holmes' Hole 22d inst.

MISCELLANY.

Brig Trial, Leach, at New York from Malaga, reports:—Oct. 18, lat. 33 45 N., long. 70 27 W., boarded brig Antilla, of Dublin, from Philadelphia, dismasted, waterlogged, and abandoned; loaded with fine petroleum. The Antilla had a piece of pasteboard tacked on her, with the following lines written on it:—Oct. 15, lat. 38, long. 68 40, brig Lena, of Halifax, from New York for Kingston, Jam., waterlogged and abandoned, loaded with kerosene oil.

Brig San Carlos, at Portland, Me., from Philadelphia, before reported dismasted, is to be thoroughly repaired at Portland. She will be taken into the dry dock for examination immediately.

The case of salvage of Br. bark Edward, of Maitland, N. S., from Hantsport for Philadelphia, (which has been lying at Newport since the 21st ult., when she was brought there in distress by pilot-boat Hope, No. 1, of New York), has been settled and her former owners have taken possession. She will be pumped out and towed to Port Morris, N. J., to discharge and repair.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A second-class iron Can Buoy, painted red, has been placed in position to mark the Rockaway Shoals. It is placed in five fathoms depth of water, and the bearings from it of prominent objects in the neighborhood are:—

West end of Coney Island, N. W. by ¾ W.

Wreck of the Black Warrior, N. by W. ½ of a mile.

Until further notice the station will be marked by this or a similar Can Buoy.

Captain White, of the steamer Emilie, at Charleston, reports the outer buoy on Georgetown Bar gone adrift, and saw it floating about some six miles south by west from Cape Romain.

The fog-trumpet on Beaver Tail has broken down, but will be repaired as soon as possible. Meanwhile a fog-horn similar to those used on vessels will be substituted.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

BUZBY & HUNTERSON,

MORNING GLORY

Stove, Heater and Range Warehouses

Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,

Above Vine, Philadelphia.

Special attention to Heater and Range Work. Repairing promptly attended to. 10 8 1m

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Cobientz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.

"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.

THE GRAND WORK,

"The White Mountain Notch,"

BY THOMAS HILL.

New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."

Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.

New Chromos. New Engravings.

"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetterhorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.

EARLES' GALLERIES.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.

Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.

Carriages taken on Storage.

Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.

Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.

Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,

10 19 1f Auctioneers.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

10 20 6t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the following classes, denominations, and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:—

CLASS I.

Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz:—

General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-five cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, three dollars and fifty cents, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents, four cents, and five cents.

CLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

CLASS V.

Tobacco stamps, ¼ pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.

Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 300 stamps to the book.

Class 4, without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.

Class 5, ½ pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet.

All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each stamp.

Bids are also asked for the ½ to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons.

Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugitive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing.

Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

October 10, 1870.
Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
10 13 12t Secretary.

ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES, UNION BANK BUILDING, BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of the 31st day of October next ensuing, for the removal of the following "OBSTRUCTIONS" from the Channel of James river, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:—

At WARWICK BAR, about five miles below Richmond, wrecks of three schooners, 60, 60, and 80 tons.

At DRURY'S BLUFF, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram Fredericksburg, sunk with armor, guns, etc. on board; iron gunboat Raleigh, 150 tons; steamer Jamestown (wooden), 1200 tons, sunk with guns on board; steamer Curtis Peck, 450 tons; schooners Wythe, Roach, 300 and 225 tons; brig, 175 tons; and a schooner of 80 or 100 tons, name unknown; also 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stone, each about 22 feet square, averaging 18 feet deep.

At TRENTS, or GRAVE-YARD REACH, ten miles below Richmond, wreck of "Gallego," 250 tons; wreck of pilot-boat "Plume," 87 tons.

Below AIKENS, or VARINA, about twenty miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, remains of old bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of *all* the obstructions named above, or a *portion*—but single bids are preferred for *entire removal of all* obstructions at *each* point, as named above; or to give a channel at *Drury's Bluff* 250 wide and 18 feet deep at low water, near right bank of river, and entire removal as above at other points.

Each proposal must state time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed, whether by blasting or otherwise.

Some of the wrecks may be of considerable value, and the bids will state what sum of money, if any, *in addition to the material removed*, will be demanded for the work done.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersig

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1870.

THE WAR NEWS.

The reports from Europe in regard to the progress and probable termination of the war between Germany and France continue to be of a confusing and contradictory character. The future course of events remains now nearly as much a matter of speculation as ever. The capture of Paris was looked forward to some weeks ago as the decisive blow of the war; but the arrangements for its defense seem to be, for the present, complete. It has been demonstrated that the Germans cannot make an effective attack upon the French capital before they have placed a large number of heavy siege guns in advantageous positions, and it is a mooted military question whether General Trochu will not be prepared, by the time these guns reach the German camp, to make a series of sorties by which Paris will be relieved from the dangers of bombardment and starvation. If the Frenchmen have not lost all the martial spirit of their ancestors, the events of the last three months must have greatly increased the available fighting strength of the nation, for there should be now, for every regular French soldier killed, wounded, or captured, half a dozen tolerably well drilled French volunteers; and if a few more weeks of comparative inactivity continue, during which the German armies are depleted by sickness and the French forces in Paris and elsewhere are becoming better armed and better drilled, it is within the bounds of possibility that the invaders may be successfully attacked. Partly in view of this contingency, partly in consequence of the complaints in Germany of the distresses caused there by the war, and partly on account of the danger that a prolongation of the contest may lead to a general European complication, it is said that Prussia is becoming strongly disposed to grant an armistice and to accept moderate terms of peace. France has been so deeply humiliated, and portions of her territory have been so terribly despoiled, that she has a growing disposition to bid defiance to fate and to seek consolation in the desperate belief that any change the future may have in store must be for the better, while Prussia is apparently animated by a desire to realize tangible and fixed rewards of some kind for her many brilliant victories. One of the latest rumors is that the irrepressible conflict arising from the German demand for territory on the one hand, and the stubborn refusal of France to cede an inch of her own soil on the other, is to be reconciled by the Prussian acquisition of Luxemburg. Other rumors embody other theories of adjustment, as well as contradictory reports in regard to the future government of France, and the controlling motives of Russia, Austria, Italy, and England. From this maze of contradictions the fact seems to loom out that the tendency of the military and political events of the last month has been to moderate the German demands, and that France has a better chance of making peace on comparatively favorable terms to-day than she had at the time of Favre's interview with Bismarck.

THE CAMERON CANARD.

The rejoicing is very general that Senator Cameron is not only alive, but well as usual. The telegram announcing that he had suffered a paralytic stroke created a profound sensation not only in this community but throughout the State. The generous, sympathizing masses were sad that another industrious reaper was about to gather his sheaves for the great garner, and pass away from amongst us. Here and there it may be that there were those who felt that the long halt had come for another friend, and a silent tear may have fallen as a tribute to some grateful memory. We do not know of such, but "it might have been," for there must be some sunny memories to twine as loving tendrils about every life, even as the ivy clings to the mouldering waste.

Nor was sorrow confined to the offices of common humanity and friendship. There were those who trembled with grief at the rumor that the inexorable messenger had come to the house of Lochiel. These were assessors and assistant assessors, and collectors and assistant collectors, and appraisers and assistant appraisers, and weighers, and gaugers, and postmasters, and tidewaiters, and bummers, from chiefs to rank and file, and all their assistants and fledgelings, not to count the innumerable throng who cherish bright hopes and prolific promises of dazzling promotion in the honors of the Government. These were all sad. They mourned as men without hope. And behind them were other countless hosts whose visions of contracts and plunder were sadly dimmed by briny streams of grief. Thus did sorrow pervade every class and condition of mankind, and darkness prevailed over the hopes of the multitude. And all—all because Colonel Forney's dinner with the Winnebago Chief "was exceedingly well served!"

The better men of all parties will sincerely rejoice that Senator Cameron is enjoying his usual vigorous health, and that he bids fair to serve his term in the Senate with his faculties unabated. His death just at this time would be most untimely for the general good. His political success is strangely exceptional, and should he fall before he reaps as he has sown, he would leave many behind him ambitious to imitate him. Just when the Republican party is about to hurl its terrible retribution upon his studied and remorseless wrongs, his protracted life involves a rare and most salutary lesson to the swarm of pretenders he has spawned upon the body politic. He has long held the Republican party in leading strings. The mighty issues involved in Republican success made it possible for a great party to live and triumph with such a running sore gnawing at its vitals, and his insatiate and unscrupulous demands are accepted rather than give up the just fruition of our sacrifices to save the Republic. Now, however, the nation is redeemed beyond the power of treason, and the Republican party is about to redeem itself. Whatever necessity this regeneration involves, the work will be done. If it can triumph in honor, it will triumph; if the choice is between death or continued dishonor, it will die. Its vindication and its retribution are as certain as the returning noon and night, and when the full measure of its regeneration is reached, there will be none to honor or to imitate the man who has blistered a patriotic party with his frauds and blotted it with mean ambition. When he goes out amongst the people of the State whose honors he has stolen by public debauchery, every honest face that confronts him is but a finger-board pointing to the shame he has flung upon them; and there is not one but that hopes he may long live to gather the whirlwind of popular reprobation he has so boldly invited. It will be the stern judgment of a long-suffering and betrayed people, and it will be meant to teach to future pretenders that the intelligence and virtue of the people have their returning tides of justice for all who climb to honors unworthily. Every friend of public honesty will rejoice, therefore, that our Senator is well to-day.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP.

Rumors from Washington indicate that Postmaster-General Creswell is to be driven out of the Cabinet in the same manner that Secretary Cox has been, and through the same influences and for the same reasons. It is a great scandal that men like Messrs. Cox and Creswell should be made to suffer for no other reason than that they have performed their duties to the public with fidelity and integrity, and their example will certainly deter other officers who may be disposed to institute reforms from doing their whole duty, by convincing them of the hopelessness of contending against the professional politicians. Without discussing at the present time the merits or demerits of Mr. Creswell's case, we wish to urge the importance of choosing for him a suitable successor. In all the clamor over the recent intrigues with regard to the Cabinet, one of the main points brought forward was the claims of Pennsylvania to have a representative at the head of one of the departments, and if it is really the intention of the President to displace Mr. Creswell, he cannot find anywhere a better man for the Postmaster-Generalship than the Postmaster of Philadelphia, General Henry H. Bingham, who during the time he has been at the head of the Post Office in this city has, by his activity, intelligence, and rare administrative ability won the cordial regards of all classes of our citizens. General Bingham is a Republican whose party record is unimpeachable, he is a soldier who served with distinction throughout the entire war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and he is a Pennsylvanian. What he has done in the Philadelphia Post Office is an evidence of what he will do upon a larger scale if he is placed at the head of the Post Office Department, where his great administrative talents will have ample opportunities to display themselves; and if a change is to be made in the head of the Post Office Department, the President could not find throughout the length and breadth of the United States a successor to the present very able Postmaster-General who would give more satisfaction than General Bingham. There is no necessity for hunting about in the ranks of the hack politicians for a Cabinet officer, when a gentleman so well qualified in every respect as General Bingham is at hand, in a position where he has amply demonstrated his abilities; and we hope sincerely that the President will at least give his claims a candid consideration before fixing his choice elsewhere.

THE "LEE MEMORIAL."

A large meeting was held in New York last night in the Cooper Institute, the object of which was to do honor to the life and character of Robert E Lee, "with especial reference to his civic and Christian virtues." The leaders of this movement were Southern residents of New York and Northern men of Southern principles, but we are surprised to see in the list of Vice-Presidents the names of one or two Republicans. The fact that such a meeting was held in a Northern city affords a striking proof of the readiness of this section to respect the doctrine of free speech. If the Confederacy had triumphed we would not have given much for the scalps of any body of Union men who would have dared, in this year of grace 1870, to openly commemorate, in New Orleans, "the civic and Christian virtues" of a devoted Union general. The fact that the North is tolerant, however, does not justify the participation of a Republican in a meeting eulogistic of a man whose personal virtues would have elicited no commemoration from the leaders of the New York movement if he had not been the military leader of the Rebellion; and while Republicans may condone such a crime, they are grossly inconsistent when they ostentatiously do honor to men who have committed it.

The Penn Square site having been chosen by a large majority of the citizens of Philadelphia, there ought to be no further delay in commencing the work of erecting the public buildings. We hope, therefore, that the commission appointed by the Legislature will organize at as early a day as possible and take the necessary preliminary steps towards carrying out this great municipal enterprise. The site that has been chosen for the public buildings is such a one as few cities possess, and the structures to be placed upon them should be in accordance with the wealth, taste, and culture of the community. There is an opportunity now such as seldom occurs to any municipality to put up an architectural pile that will be not only in every way admirably adapted to the uses to which it will be devoted, but which will be an ornament to the city and an evidence of a refined artistic taste. It will take a number of years at the best before the new public buildings are ready for occupancy, and in the meantime the necessity for them is increasing every day, and it is therefore important not only that the commission should make choice of a good plan, but that it should commence the work of building as soon as it can possibly be done.

The Removal of the Capital.—The Great West wants the national capital removed from the banks of the Potomac, and in furtherance of this scheme a convention was organized in Cincinnati to-day. The convention was to have been composed of three delegates from each Congressional district, six from each State at large, three from each Territory, and three from the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the Governors of States and Territories respectively, and by the Mayor of Washington, or by a convention called for that purpose. Some of the authorities designated in the programme have appointed delegates, and there is expected to be a full representation of the discontented sections of the country. The call in pursuance of which the convention is held concluded in the following terms:—

"It is believed that the convention thus called will have power, by wise action, so to express the wishes and shape the effort of the majority of the people as to destroy all hope of successful opposition, and to provide without needless delay for the removal to its new and permanent home.

"And we invoke the interest and the co-operation of all friends of removal to the end that this convention, in numbers and in character, may not be unworthy of the occasion and the interests committed to it."

Pennsylvania Cities.—The following table shows the population of some of the interior cities of Pennsylvania abcording to the returns of the recent enumeration, with their population in 1860, and the increase in the decade:—

	1870.	1860.	Increase.
Scranton	38,762	9,223	29,539
Reading	34,004	23,162	10,842
Lancaster	20,161	17,603	2,558
Erie	19,894	9,419	10,475
Williamsport	16,066	4,253	11,813
Allentown	14,159	8,025	6,134
York	11,012	8,605	2,407
Wilkesbarre	10,180	4,258	5,922
Easton	10,991	8,944	2,047

CITY ITEMS.

Fall Overcoats.—*A Fine Assortment, very comfortable in place of the Linen Duster, for travelling at this season. Prices moderate.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, No. 518 Market Street.

Rich and Elegant Furniture.—The stock of elegant furniture manufactured by Messrs. A. & H. Lejambre, to be sold without reserve by T. Birch & Son, auctioneers, is now on exhibition. The sale will take place at 11 o'clock on Thursday, at No. 1117 Chesnut street. The public are invited to examine this furniture, which is equal if not superior to any in the city.

Mr. William W. Cassidy, the jeweller at No. 6 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

Without Spot or Sediment.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

The demand on Saturday for our $15 and other beautiful and cheap suits surpassed anything in the history of our business. From morning until night there was one continual stream of customers making purchases at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

The Infant's Friend.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, etc. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Valer's Restaurant, No. 923 Arch street, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

We have been using the Old Dominion Table Sauce, and find it just what it is represented to be—the luxury of the season. It is manufactured by S. J. Torbert, corner Arch and Water streets.

Hebner's Dining Saloon, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE BY MESSRS. A. & H. LEJAMBRE.

We invite the attention of the public to the stock of splendid Cabinet Furniture, now on exhibition at No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, manufactured by Messrs. A. & H. LEJAMBRE.

It will be sold at Public Sale on THURSDAY MORNING, the 27th, at 11 o'clock.

Sale Peremptory.

THOS. BIRCH & SON,

10 25 2t4p AUCTIONEERS.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES McVAUGH & DUNCAN,

No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

Have opened their Fall Assortment of

French Caps,

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Real and Imitation Laces.

Hdkfs. Lace Tidies

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Duchesse and Val. Lace Sets,

French Worked and Linen Chemisettes.

New Styles Made-up Lace Goods.

Novelties in Neck Ties and Bows.

Hamburg Edgings & Insertings.

Ribbons, Fans, & Fancy Articles,

Infants' Outfits

10 20 thstu2m rp On hand and made to order.

FREE NIGHT SCHOOL FOR ARTISANS.—This School will opened at the CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, S. E. corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets, on TUESDAY, November 1, 1870, at 7 P. M. Applications will be received at the School on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 25, 27, and 28, from 7 to 8 o'clock. Applicants must be 18 years of age or over, and must be either apprentices or actually employed as artisans. The departments will be Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Practical Mathematics, Drawing, Steam Engineering, Business Forms and Penmanship, and Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene.

10 22 stu2t G. I. RICHE, Principal.

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O! O! O! OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!

Overcoats, $6.
Overcoats, $8.
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Light Coats For Fall.
Heavy Coats For Winter.
Stout Coats For Storms.
Clengarry and Cape Cloaks, $15 to $35.

Customers from 6 years old to 60

MAGNIFICENTLY FITTED WITH

Overcoats from $6 to $60.

We have an endless variety of styles of OVERCOATS, adapted to any size, shape, age, or season, together with full suits of every grade, from $10 upward.

Yours truly,

ROCKHILL & WILSON

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READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT $20·00 SUITS!!!
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A full assortment of the most approved styles for

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JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 1024 CHESNUT Street, have opened a handsome assortment of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

New Style Boys' Hats.

Also, a handsome assortment of Ladies' Wrappers.

Ladies' Flannel Waists.

Ladies Merino Waists, trimmed, suitable for evening wear.

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NONPARIEL CAPERS,
PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
PREPARED MUSTARD AND TRUFFLES,

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NEW 1870 SPICED SALMON

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Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings,

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LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices

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FINE ROYAL ERMINE,
BUENOS AYRES CHINCHILLA,
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GREBE, SEAL, SQUIRREL,

And every known FUR in every variety of style, made and finished in the most superior manner.

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Is now fast approaching completion. The price for the entire work, unbound, will still remain for a limited time as originally announced, namely, $25. As it has been found advisable to increase the size of the original work about 200 pages beyond the number at first proposed, those who purchase or subscribe now will get the benefit of this addition WITHOUT CHARGE, otherwise they will be obliged to pay for the same. This book is a complete and unabridged dictionary of the English language, as good as the best, a Gazetteer of the World, and a more complete, newer, and fresher Encyclopedia than any now in print; the price is lower than that of any other Encyclopedia—and but a little above that charged for an Unabridged Dictionary or a Gazetteer alone—and being the latest and begun and completed within the short space of two years—not drawing through an unlimited number of years, as has always heretofore been the case with works of this magnitude—it must necessarily be by far the newest in point of information, as, for example, the article Napoleon is brought down to his surrender, Prussia to the present war, etc.—and the populations are given either in accordance with recent State Censuses or that of the General Census of this year, or from other reliable information, and every pains taken to make the information given new and accurate.

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Grand, Square and Upright.

ALSO,

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Only place in Philadelphia for sale of

Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.

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STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

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With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metel Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

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Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"M. P." at the Arch.

The first performance of *M. P.*, the new comedy by the author of *Ours, Caste, School*, and other pieces that have obtained popularity, attracted a good audience to the Arch last evening. *M. P.* signifies *Member of Parliament*, and the main incidents are connected with the intrigues for the election of rival candidates, one of whom is the highly honorable but excessively inane fashionable British gentleman, or rather "swell," of the period, and the other the conventional "self-made man," with a dash of real character in him, for which, however, we believe that Mr. Craig, who sustained the part last evening, is entitled to more credit than the author. The subject is one that requires for its most effective delineation a more vigorous pen than that commonly wielded by Mr. Robertson, and while there is better writing in *M. P.* than in anything that Boucicault has lately done, it is not as strong a piece as Boucicault would have turned out if he had undertaken to manipulate the same theme. The chief characteristic of Robertson's plays are a neatly managed plot, neatly arranged situations, and a neat dialogue that is often animated and really witty, and not seldom vapid and wearisome in the extreme. All of these characteristics we find in *M. P.*, the opening of which introduces to us some of the more refined male personages, whose drawling conversation has anything but an enlivening effect. The appearance of some of the ladies and some of the more vulgar male personages upon the scene brightens up the performance, and by the time the curtain drops upon the first act the audience is impressed with the idea that there may be really some good entertainment in the piece. Mr. Mackay and Mr. Hill act the parts of "Dunscombe Dunscombe, Esq." and "Piers Talbot" with nice discrimination, but it would really be an improvement if they would drop the peculiar drawl which, although characteristic of the style of personages they represent, is insufferably wearisome.

The staple of the plot relates to the intrigues and bribery incident to a British election, and here the dramatic talent of the author is shown to the best advantage, as it is in the love stories that are introduced as accessories to the main theme. Much of the dialogue is exceedingly well written, and in some of the scenes there is a genuine humor such as is not often seen in the play-writing of the present day. All the parts last evening were well sustained, but Mr. Craig rather carried off the honors with his very amusing personation of the "self-made man" "Isaac Skoome," unless, indeed, Mrs. Drew is entitled to share them with him for her vivacious and humorous acting of the part of "Cecelia Dunscombe."

"Ernani" at the Chesnut.

We are happy in the belief that the blonde burlesque business is literally on its last legs, for while the travesty of *Ernani*, which was produced at the Chesnut last evening by the Lisa Weber troupe, is no worse than some burlesques we have been called upon to witness since the invasion of the blondes, the audience found it very hard to extract much amusement from it, and the well-worn jokes and *doubles entendres* that a few seasons ago would set a theatre in a roar fell very flat indeed. It is possible that an intelligent public, anxious to enjoy a novel sensation, may, for a time, find entertainment in such performances as the blonde burlesquers afford, but it is not in human nature to endure more than a certain amount of utterly idiotic attempts at fun, indecent allusions, and exhibitions of the female figure. Miss Lisa Weber in her performance last night gave her audience most of the old Lydia Thompson business that disgusted decent people in this city last season, and it is a gratifying indication of an improved taste in our theatre-goers that it failed to excite much enthusiasm; and it will be a matter for sincere gratification if such performances can in future be banished to concert halls and variety theatres, where they belong, and leave the legitimate boards to the class of entertainments that the more judicious portion of the public desire to see upon them.

Mr. J. S. Clarke as "Henry Dove."

Mr. J. S. Clarke commenced the second week of his engagement at the Walnut last evening to a house crowded in every corner with an audience bent upon enjoying a couple of hours of hearty laughter. Buckstone's farcical play of *Married Life* is an abundantly amusing piece of itself, but Mr. Clarke gave it an additional attraction by his very funny personation of "Henry Dove." Mr. Clarke is a genuine farce actor, and in such a character as "Henry Dove" he has excellent opportunities to give his peculiar talents full play. His performance last evening was in an eminent degree mirth-inspiring, and was highly enjoyed by all who witnessed it.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear this evening as "Henry Dove" in *Married Life*, and as "Timothy Toodles."

AT THE ARCH the new comedy entitled *M. P.* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *Ernani* will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an interesting variety of Ethiopian comicalities is announced for this evening.

MARRIED.

BROWN | WHITESIDE.—In Champlain, N. Y., on Thursday, the 20th instant, by the Rev. William Whittaker, FRANK C. BROWN, of Chicago, to SARAH W., daughter of John H. Whiteside, of Champlain.

DIED.

SCHOTT.—On the 23d instant, JAMES SCHOTT, Esq., in the 81th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the "State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania," are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1411 Filbert street, on Wednesday morning, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ COURSE OF LECTURES AT THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
FOR THE WINTER OF 1870-71.

The lectures for the winter will be divided into several different courses, as follows:—

First Course—On General and Organic Chemistry. By Professor B. Howard Rand, M. D.

Second Course—On Sound. By J. Solis Cohen, M. D.

Third Course—On Vital Forces. By Professor R. E. Rogers, M. D.

Fourth Course—On the Geology of S. E. Pennsylvania. By Professor A. R. Leeds.

Fifth Course—On Physics and Mechanics. By John G. Moore, M. S.

The Lecteres will be delivered on the TUESDAY and THURSDAY of every week, beginning Tuesday, October 25.

In addition to the free use of the Library and Reading-room, and the advantages of the monthly meetings of the Institute and its sections, where everything novel or interesting in science, art, or invention is presented and discussed, free admission to its lectures is far from being the least of the privileges of membership in the Institute.

The attention of the science-loving public is invited to the announcement that the facilities for admission to membership are ample and liberal enough to place its benefits within the reach of all.

Any information can be obtained at the Hall of the Institute. WILLIAM H. WAHL,
10 22 6t Secretary.

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or micration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The members of this Society are requested to meet at No. 1411 FILBERT Street on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, JAMES SCHOTT, Esq.

GEORGE W. HARRIS,
Secretary.
October 24, 1870. 10 24 2t*

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Ninth General Meeting of the AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION will be held in the HALL of the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA on October 25, 26, and 27.

The following will be the
ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.
MORNING SESSION.

11 A. M.—General Business, Notices and Motions.
12 M.—"Mining Legislation," by Eckley B. Coxe, Esq., of Philadelphia.
12·40 P. M.—"Would the Admission of the British Provinces as Members of the United States Benefit both Parties?" by E. H. Derby, Esq., of Boston.
1·20 P. M.—"Minority Representation in Europe," Thomas Hare, Esq., of London.
EVENING SESSION.
7·45 P. M.—Opening Address, by Hon. William Strong, of Philadelphia. Notices and Motions.
8·15 P. M.—"Homes for Workingmen and Workingwomen," by George B. Emerson, Esq., of Boston.
8·45 P. M.—"Civil Service Reform," by J. G. Rosengarten, Esq., of Philadelphia.
9·15 P. M.—"Proportional Representation," by Hon. C. R. Buckalew, of Bloomsburg, Pa.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26.
MORNING SESSION.
11 A. M.—Discussion.
12 M.—"Relations of the Commercial Public to Legislation," by Hamilton A. Hill, Esq., of Boston.
12·40 P. M.—The paper for this hour to be advertised hereafter.
1·20 P. M.—"The Press in its Relations and Influences," by Hon. George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky.
EVENING SESSION.
7·45 P. M.—"On Method in the Study of Social Science," by Hon. W. H. Lowrie, of Philadelphia.
8·30 P. M.—"Industrial Effects of the Present War in Europe," by Hon. David A. Wells, of New York.
9·15 P. M.—"Present Condition of American Chartography," by Professor J. B. Whitney, of Cambridge.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.
MORNING SESSION.
11 A. M.—Discussion.
12 M.—"The Evidence of Experts," by Dr. Isaac Ray, of Philadelphia.
12·40 P. M.—"International Industrial Competition," by Joseph Wharton, Esq., of Philadelphia.
1·20 P. M.—"The Theory of the Civil Service," by B. Coxe, Esq., of Philadelphia.
EVENING SESSION.
7·45 P. M.—"Art Schools," by Charles C. Perkins, Esq., of Boston.
8·30 P. M.—Concluding Address, by the President.

Members of the Association, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

SAMUEL ELIOT,
President of the Association.
J. M. McKIM,
On behalf of the Executive Commitee.
WILLIAM STRONG,
Chairman of the Philadelphia Branch.
J. G. ROSENGARTEN,
10 24 Secretary of the Philadelphia Branch.

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MRS. F. W. LANDER,
On Wednesday Evening, October 26.

This distinguished tragedienne will make her debut as a reader in Shakespeare's play of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," assisted by
THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
and an invisible chorus of FEMALE VOICES.

JOSH BILLINGS, (Humorous),
Friday Evening, October 28,
Subject—"MILK."

Hon. Charles Sumner, Oct. 31; Petroleum V. Nasby, Nov. 2; Miss Isabella Glyn, Nov. 3; George William Curtis, Nov. 4.

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved seats..... 25 cents extra.
Tickets for ANY of the Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
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☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Porter & Coates we have received "Margaret, a Tale of the Real and the Ideal, Blight and Bloom," by Sylvester Judd. Published by Roberts Brothers. Judd's "Margaret" has been out of print for many years, and the interest which it originally excited has been kept alive among a select few by the series of exquisite designs from the pencil of F. O. C. Darley which it inspired. When it first appeared, more than twenty years ago, it excited the ardent admiration of a limited number of readers, while it was contemned by the many and finally fell into neglect, as such books are apt to do. The issuing of a new and handsome edition at this time, however, is a proof that the book has some of the vitality that its admirers claimed for it, and although a reperusal after the lapse of a number of years has only confirmed our original opinion that its extravagances are decidedly more prominent than its beauties, it cannot be denied that it is a work of very great merit that is well deserving of a permanent place in American literature. While the author has not copied or even imitated Goethe, he has, unconsciously perhaps, borrowed an idea from him, and "Margaret" may not inaptly be described as a Yankeefied feminine "Wilhelm Meister." It is literally certain from all internal evidences that if "Wilhelm Meister" had never been written, "Margaret" would never have appeared, in its present state at least. The purpose of the book is to represent an intellectual and particularly a spiritual development, and the events of the story are designed only to form a background upon which to display the peculiar religious, moral, and political theories of the writer. In reality the book has no plot, but is merely a series of incidents, but the author has shown his ability as an artist by the admirably drawn characters that people his pages, and by the many exquisite descriptions of scenery and New England life that are scattered through the work. The character of "Margaret," in particular, is delineated with a poetical insight that is remarkable, and in spite of the many inartistic extravagances with which it is overlaid, and the peculiar theological ideas which it is employed to set forth, the heroine is altogether charming until she becomes the presiding genius of a sort of Yankee Utopia, when both book and heroine begin to lose their fascination. "Margaret" is not a book that will suit the tastes of the ordinary run of novel readers, and it must be said that there is much in it that is both absurd and insufferably dull. Since it has been written some of the social and religious experiments suggested by it have been tried and have failed, and if such experiments are worth anything at all, they prove that neither the cause of religion nor that of the temporal happiness of mankind are to be promoted by the establishment of special communities that labor apart from the great mass of humanity. As a picture of New England life at the period just after the Revolution "Margaret" has merits of a very decided order, and in spite of the wordiness that is one of its marked characteristics, it is well worth reading and of being retained upon the library shelf for more than one perusal.

The designs by Mr. Darley, to which we have before alluded, are even more worthy of preservation and a wide dissemination than the book which they illustrate. The series has long been considered by the most judicious admirers of the artist as his *chef d'œuvre*, and as it has long been out of print and is only obtainable occasionally at second-hand bookstores, a new edition would not be inappropriate, now that the story is again coming into notice.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us a "History of the American Stage," by T. Allston Brown. Published by Dick & Fitzgerald. There is probably no man in the United States who is better able to compile such a work as the one before us than Colonel Brown. He has had a number of years' experience as a critic, and has, in various ways, had unusual facilities for obtaining information about actors and actresses and matters relating to stage history in the United States. This book is a biographical dictionary of nearly all the members of the dramatic and musical professions that have appeared in the United States from 1733 to 1870, rather than a history in the strict acceptation of the word. In this shape, however, it will be more interesting and more useful to the majority of those who will use it than it would be if it were a continuous narrative. As a work of reference to all who are interested in theatrical matters it will be invaluable, and the author is to be complimented both upon his industry and his critical impartiality. With regard to deceased members of the theatrical profession and the most prominent living performers, it is remarkably full and satisfactory, and its only deficiency is that it has been found impossible always to obtain the necessary information about the least prominent of the actors now upon the stage. This is a deficiency, however, that no theatrical chronicler would be able to overcome, and it in reality impairs the value of the book but little. The book is profusely illustrated with portraits of prominent living actors and actresses, and it is well worthy of a place upon the library shelves of all who are interested in theatrical matters.

The same house sends us "Little Mary and the Fairy," by Harriet B. McKeever, a pleasant little book, in prose and verse, for children, illustrated by a number of clever designs in colors. We must protest, however, against the appalling group which figures on the title-page, and which we sincerely hope is not intended for the authoress and her family.

—The third and fourth of the "Juno Stories," by Jacob Abbott, "Juno on a Journey" and "Herbert," which have just been published by Dodd & Mead, have been sent us by S. Martien & Co. The writings of Jacob Abbott have a special fascination for young people, as is evinced by the great popularity of "The Rollo" books, "The Franconia Stories," and other works that have proceeded from his pen. They are filled with minute descriptions of the kind of sports that boys and girls love to indulge in, and it is their hearty sympathy with youthful tastes that commends them so strongly to the important class of readers for whom they are specially intended. Mr. Abbott always has a moral purpose in view, but it must be confessed that he sugars his pills with discretion, and the best praise we can bestow upon the two pretty little books before us is to say that they are quite as entertaining as any we have seen by the same author.

Messrs. Martien & Co. also send us of the publications of Dodd & Mead, "Nelly's Dark Days," by the author of "Jessica's First Prayer." This is a religious story for children, which has the merit of being more interesting than religious stories generally are. It is nicely printed, and is bound in very tasteful and attractive style.

—The forty-sixth number of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" comes down to the title "Pontiff." Among the most important subjects treated are "Philadelphia," "Photography," "Phrenology," "Pittsburg," "Platinum," "Plato," "Poison," "Poland," "Polypus," and "Pompey." In the article on "Plato" a mistake has been made in giving a portrait of Socrates for that of his disciple.

—The November number of *The Riverside Magazine* has an interesting series of stories, sketches, and verses adapted to the tastes of the young people. The illustrations are numerous and good, and the readers of the magazine will be particularly interested in the half-dozen beautiful pictures in black by Paul Konewka, whose illustrations of *Midsummer Night's Dream* have been so much admired.

—The October number of *The Bureau* contains a series of interesting and valuable articles on protection and free trade which are well worthy of the consideration of those who have at heart the promotion and protection of our home industry.

—*The American Exchange and Review* for October has several ably written articles on general topics, and, as usual, full statistics on the subjects of finance, money, insurance, railroads, manufactures, patents, commerce, art, etc.

—From the Central News Company we have received the latest numbers of *The St. James' Magazine* and *The Illustrated London Almanac* for 1871, which, in addition to much valuable statistical information, contains a number of readable miscellaneous sketches and many handsome illustrations.

THE FRENCH FAILURE.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

Perhaps there is no question which is engaging such general attention at present as the question, Why have the French failed? It is one which we have no intention of deciding here. Volumes must be written on every side of the theme before all its causes have been set down in print; and those who hope to explain in a pamphlet or during an hour's talk the why and the wherefore, must have either very little or a very great deal of information. We only desire to point out the fact that the reason why the French failed is very different from the reason why the Germans succeeded. It is easy to see how there can be accidents in war or single causes which may account at once for the success and the failure on the same field of battle. But the roots of German power have been long in gaining their deep hold, and the sap which gave the French military growth its character has been getting thin and weak for many years. Through all the struggles in this war there has run a current of unsuccess, a fatal lack of power, which has defeated the French army whether it fought in the open field or behind intrenchments, whether it attacked the enemy or defended itself, whether the engagement was only a skirmish between cavalry outposts, or the fate of the army and every man in it—of France and her future for half a century—hung in the balance. The French have fought well, but they have never found themselves in circumstances so critical that victory was felt to be the only issue that could be accepted; they have never heard that voice of necessity which may call the soldier to efforts greater than are to be expected of man. But the Germans have. The frontier was not valuable enough to the Frenchman to make either Wissembourg or Spicheren Hills a victory; the junction of Bazaine with the new army of MacMahon was not important enough to arouse in the army before Metz the determination to win Vionville against such Germans as had come up; finally, there was not enough of disgrace or disaster in the looming capitulation at Sedan to call forth even one vigorous stroke on September 1 against the extended line that surrounded the French army. The French have not been outnumbered in every battle, in every corner of the great field. Spicheren Hills and Vionville are battles that were fought by the heads of unconcentrated armies against an enemy lying in chosen and fortified places, and both were brilliant successes. The Germans have held their lines more than once against charges that would have been overwhelming in their hands and were so in numbers. It is not to the admirable tactical drill, the intellectual superiority, or anything else that pertains to the German soldier, that the fatal ill-fortune of the French is to be attributed. Causes must be found within the French themselves for such a state of affairs. It may be that the consciousness of inferiority, the crushing effect of the first defeats, the doubt of their generals, the wretched character of their commissariat, will account for their apparently hopeless spirit; but it is more probable that the historian who gathers up the causes of the war—historical, moral, religious, national, military—will write down as the sum and consequent of them all that the French exhibited a marvellous and destructive inefficiency in the field.

In this state of things we have an explanation of the remarkable inaction of the French at a time when slight successes against the enemy would be most telling in their effect upon the siege of Paris. The two hundred miles of railway communication, upon the integrity of which the whole success of the Germans depends, remains unthreatened by the least raid. Undoubtedly the difficulty of reaching it is very great. A deep border of cavalry outposts lies along its whole length, ready to give such early warning of hostile movements that troops could be concentrated upon any point in numbers sufficient to make success problematical with any troops. How much more hopeless, then, are such operations when undertaken with soldiers who cannot win a fight great or small! In isolated parts of battles the French have sometimes presented a bold bearing, and have made their enemy tell off every step with one or many dead; but the success has never endured to the end of the day, and the fact that they are unable ever to go beyond a certain point in victory is a prophecy of defeat. Military writers in every country are asking why the French do not organize flying columns, sudden attacks, and a series of at least annoyances if not positive hindrances against the invaders. We think that those who have watched the progress of this war will find in the apparent dispiritedness of French soldiers a reason sufficient to dissuade any commander from undertaking bold operations.

BABY FARMING.

Extraordinary Revelations—The Trade of Murder—Statement of Margaret Waters.

During a discussion on baby-farming at the Dialectical Society's Rooms, a statement made by Margaret Waters on Wednesday, October 5, and which covered some fifteen sides of foolscap, excited great interest. The cable has since reported this woman hanged for her crimes. The discussion was originated by a paper of Dr. Dickson's, of St. Luke's Asylum, on "Baby Farming and its Physical and Social Effects." Waters' revelations were as follows:—

WATERS' STATEMENT.

Waters, it appeared, was a widow since 1864. In that year she was settled with her husband in Newfoundland, and was in very good circumstances. They decided to come to England on a visit, and they proceeded to Scotland. In Glasgow her husband died, and she returned to Newfoundland to wind up the family affairs, and realize whatever property remained. Having done this, she returned to England with £300 in her possession. Intending to turn her capital to account, she took a house in Addington square, Camberwell, and put into it a number of sewing machines. Her plan was to make collars and other such articles, and sell them to the city houses. She knew little or nothing of the business, however, and partly owing to that circumstance, and partly to the miserable prices which were paid for such goods, she was, at the end of the year, a loser of £350. She then resolved to save herself by letting lodgings, and that step led her imperceptibly into her career of baby-farming.

A FIRST LODGER.

One of her first lodgers was a lady living under the protection of a city solicitor, and passing as his wife under an assumed name. Mrs. Waters did not know that she was a single woman, but believed that she was really the gentleman's wife. She was in confined the house, and she then left, but said she did not wish to take the child with her, and offered to pay Mrs. Waters for nursing it. Mrs. Waters consented, and that was the first child she in any way farmed. The same lady came again, was confined, and left another child, whom she also paid very well for. Being in difficulties, Mrs. Waters began to think that this would be a good means of adding to her income, but she did not go into baby-farming as yet systematically. Some more ladies became lodgers under much the same circumstances as the first, and two of their children were also left with her. She thus had at one time four children in her care in Addington Square. She never advertised at this time. Meanwhile, she was steadily going down hill, and she found herself obliged to leave Addington Square and go to Bournemouth Terrace, Peckham, where she commenced baby farming as a system. She advertised for children, and she had answers from persons in all stations. Among others of her clients were a Chancery barrister, a well-known gentleman in another profession, and a gentleman whose name was recently very much before the public in connection with another matter. She drifted along in this course, getting from bad to worse. But she protested that she had no idea of injuring the children, though she did some things she was very sorry for, owing to the difficulties of her position. She sent for her mother to come and live with her. Her father, in 1868, died insane. Her mother strongly disapproved her taking in children, and she therefore opened up a new line of the business. She took the Clerkenwell *News*, and there she used to find a whole string of advertisements—three of them were put in for a shilling—from women who wanted children to nurse. She advertised herself for children to adopt, and she generally got £10 with one. When she got the child and the money she went to one of the other advertisers in the Clerkenwell *News* and arranged to put the baby out to nurse. Upon paying two weeks in advance she was hardly ever asked even for her address, and when she went away of course she never heard anything more of the child. She gained the difference between the £10 given her for adopting the child and the fortnight's payment for nursing it.

MISERY.

At this time the children were as well attended to as she could manage it, and a medical man was always called in when they fell sick. When they died they were buried properly, and she had the undertaker's receipts. Five children died, some from diarrhœa and wasting and others from convulsions. She was very poor and determined to save the price of burial by leaving them about. She wrapped the bodies in brown paper, and took them out at night and left them where they were found by people afterward. She maintains that she did what she could for these children, and attended to them to the best of her power.

"GETTING RID" OF CHILDREN.

There were also four other children whom she got rid of in a way for which she is now very sorry. She took them, one at a time, into the streets, and when she saw little boys and girls at play she called one of them and said, "Oh, I am so tired! Here, hold my baby, and here is a sixpence for you to go into the sweet stuff shop and get something nice." While the boy or girl went into the shop she made off. The babies, she believes, were generally taken to the work-house. On one occasion the boy to whom she gave one was served so quickly that he came out again before she had time to get away. She therefore stepped into an oyster-shop, and ordered some oysters. She saw the boy looking up and down with the baby in his arms, and when he did not see her, he began to cry. Some people gathered, and a policeman came up, to whom the boy showed the baby. The policeman then walked away with the boy, and she left the oyster-shop and got off safe. Some of the persons who gave the children for adoption were evidently well off. The babies were very well dressed. She used to have appointments often to meet parties at the railway stations, and a gentleman, accompanied by a nurse, would give her the child. Sometimes the children were given her within an hour after they were born—in less time, in fact, and before they were even dressed.

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Interest from Investments, 1869.....114,696 74

$2,106,534 19

Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386 54

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,706
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
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12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
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246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622 27.	Market value, $1,265,270 0
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740 20
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	169,291 14
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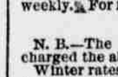
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.



PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, November 1, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, October 28.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 29, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 29.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 29, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

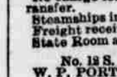
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 2 26



PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

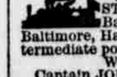
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES, and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15



DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

STRASBURG.

After the Surrender—The Great Library and the Great Cathedral, and How they Fared.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes as follows:—

THE NEW CHURCH AND THE CITY LIBRARY.

The destruction of the great library contained in the New Church was the complaint of every Strasburger we met, rich and poor. For Alsace this library was the great point of connection with the literary men of Germany; every year hundreds of German scholars visited the city to pursue investigations amid its literary treasures. Who is to bear the blame of its destruction has yet to be proved. First of all, a valuable collection of two hundred thousand volumes ought not to be placed in a fortress; then, secondly, General Uhrich was notified of the bombardment twenty-four hours before it commenced, and it is said (but not proved) that he never notified the citizens of this fact; thirdly, the city authorities knew as well as General Uhrich himself that the library was in danger from the very first; and the fact becomes very apparent that the city alone is guilty of great negligence in not placing the books in the vaults of the citadel or other place of safety, at the commencement of the bombardment. The New Church was the largest place of worship in the city. It is now nearly a wreck. The high walls alone are standing. The interior is filled with brickwork and *debris* to the height of several feet. The remnant of the library, as far as yet discovered, consists of a few baskets full of scorched leaves and parchments, and molten antique settings of book bindings. These crisp black remnants are all that is left of the once celebrated Strasburg library, or libraries, for the New Church contained under its roof three collections of books. The City Library proper, the Library of the Protestant Seminary, and the Schœpflin collection of books and antiquities—of which latter somebody saved either the pistol or sword hilt of General Kleber.

The oldest of these collections, the Protestant Seminary Library, founded in 1531, contained, it is estimated, over a hundred incunables, and over four hundred works printed before the year 1520, and many very rare works relating to Alsace. The City Library was a greater loss. It contained collections from the old cloisters of Alsace, and many manuscripts and rare printed works. The latter of the three libraries was the creation of the celebrated historiographer of Alsatia, Johann Daniel Schœpflin. The details of the loss will be already familiar to most of your readers, and I can therefore spare myself the trouble of giving the great literary losses in detail. You have also, doubtless, heard of the letter written by the director of the Strasburg Academy, Herr Zeller, to the Napoleonic ex-Minister of Public Instruction, Brame, in which he complains of the German vandalism in destroying the library, and proposing certain measures for getting a new library. The minister replied in a bombastic letter, telling the rector that Strasburg should have a new library, and also a monument should be erected, telling the devotion and heroism of the inhabitants of the city to all future generations. Both letters are too long for quotation. They have, however, called upon both parties well-deserved ridicule in Germany, and more especially on Rector Zeller, who apparently thinks the greatest loss that Strasburg has suffered during the bombardment is the loss of its books, and not the human life. Germany will soon repair the damage she has done to the library, and we doubt not a new one will soon be established.

The New Church, an ancient building, dating from the thirteenth century, formerly belonged to the Dominicans. The Protestant Gymnasium was formerly a Dominican cloister. This, too, is partly destroyed. The edifice has also some natural historical connections which deserve to be mentioned. The great roof was always the meeting place of the numerous Strasburg storks before their departure for Africa. They met some time in August, and disturbed the whole neighborhood by their incessant discussions about their intended departure. At last they finished talk, and departed. This year they went a week or two earlier than usual, being frightened from their favorite feeding ground by the German soldiers on the glacis. The old tower of the church used to be occupied by jackdaws and pigeons; I heard the cawing of the former and the cooing of the latter still up among the walls. Like the cats among the battered and deserted houses about the Porte de Lieres, they have stuck to their homes in spite of all the dangers which have been threatening them. The houses around the New Church are in comparatively good condition. A single shell caused the destruction of the whole collection of books on the night of the 24th to the 25th of August.

THE MINSTER.

The Minster still stands in all its grandeur of Gothic architecture, though Master Erwin's work has been injured to a very considerable extent. As a whole, however, it is preserved to us intact. The beautiful "lace-work" columns on the outer corners of the facade, and many statuettes, are injured or destroyed. Higher up, in the delicate spire, a number of balls have passed through, and one, in particular, has grazed the point of the spire, which is now supported with an iron ligament. Inside, some pipes of the organ have been injured, and the stained glass windows are all more or less broken. The celebrated astronomical clock is uninjured, though one of the windows immediately above it is said to have received a ball.

It was half-past eleven, and we waited patiently in the neighborhood for twelve o'clock, when the Apostles and angels make their appearance; but, unfortunately, the concussions have produced a temporary derangement of the machinery, and it has ceased to work. The interior roofing is uninjured, though the tin or zinc covering over this is totally destroyed. Service has been constantly held in the church. An image of the Virgin in one of the niches was almost buried amid flowers, brought as offerings by the people for the intercession of the great mother in their behalf.

The entrance to the tower was open to soldiers and military men, who made good use of their opportunity. We found the stairway crowded with two lines of soldiers, the one going up and the other coming down. At least ten thousand troops must have ascended during the day. The platform, two hundred and sixty feet high, is reached without any obstacles, though at the elevation of the roof of the nave a few balustrades have been knocked away, rendering caution necessary to visitors. The tin roof was a complete wreck, but had apparently been the salvation of the edifice. The shells sent by the Germans possess the property of bursting at the slightest resistance; and thus in passing through this upper roofing they exploded before reaching the vaulting of the nave, which thus remained comparatively uninjured. Fires did once or twice break out; but watchmen and water were always on hand. The balustrades of the platform are injured in a few places. The guide's house is comparatively uninjured. Ascending higher the damage is somewhat greater, a few balls having broken away two or three stone steps and a number of small ornamental columns. Many soldiers climbed up to just below the weathercock itself.

No one can doubt for a moment that the splendid edifice has been taken good care of by the German marksmen. The Minster is the largest building in the city, and can be seen from all the German batteries. At first Commandant Uhrich persisted in placing an observatory upon the platform, from which a telegraphic wire communicated with the headquarters. All the movements of the Germans could thus be distinctly observed; and the probability is that the sacred edifice would never have been fired at but for this. It was also thought that from this platform the garrison held communication with points of observation in the Vosges Mountains. The view, as all travellers remember, is very extended, being bounded on the east by the Schwarzwald, on the west and north by the Vosges and the Ottilienberg, and far southward by the range of the Jura. It was from here the watchman had first seen the French soldiers running into the city after the battle of Woerth. The city had just then hardly a thousand men in its garrison, and it is now admitted that had the Germans known their opportunity Strasburg would have fallen into their hands almost without a shot.

ST. DENIS.

The Sepulchre of the French Monarchs.

It is to be regretted that at nearly all the spots where the great contending armies in Europe have met, the most noble churches of France are built. The cathedrals of Strasburg, Metz, and Rheims are known to every tourist, and admired, almost venerated, wherever men have hearts to love beauty of form consecrated to the spirit of religion. And St. Denis, adds the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, is no exception to the list. The beautiful facade, the portals emblematic of the coronation of the Virgin and the Passion, the rose window imaging the baptism of Clovis, and the six hundred statues of the cathedral at Rheims are happily uninjured, but the fine old Gothic Church of St. Martin, at Metz, with its towers, its apses and paintings of the Lorraine school, are undoubtedly like the spires, the clock, and the high altar of Strasburg—in ruins. Its defenselessness saved Rheims; but the fortifications which have necessitated the terrible destruction and loss of life at Metz and Strasburg will, we are afraid, be equally fatal to the Abbey of Saint Denis. While the bells here in hundreds of churches are summoning worshippers to praise and prayer, another peal may be heard in one of the most ancient fanes of France—the peal of the cannon. With the exception of the brief period of insanity when, at the commencement of the great Revolution, the Parisians installed the Goddess of Reason in the altars of Jehovah, until Robespierre, with a strange mixture of impiety and compunction, declared that the new republic recognized God, the tower of the abbey of St. Denis had for twelve hundred and forty-two years been a memorial and a sanctuary of worship.

But independent of its beauty and sanctity, the old abbey is venerable from historic associations. Since the days of Dagobert it has been the burial-place of the monarchs of France, and despite the lapse of time and the assaults of the Revolution, its aisles and transept and crypt teem with monuments of the past. Napoleon restored it; the Bourbons, the Orleanists, and the late empire repaired it; and again the long range of royal tombs, vacant of their dust, scattered by a decree of the convention in 1793, decorate the upper church. There were terrible weeks in '93. In the course of three days fifty-one tombs were rifled, and the ashes of queens and kings and marshals torn up in every stage of decay, and after subjection to every species of indignity thrown in a heap into two trenches hastily dug without the walls of the church. A soldier with his sabre cut the beard from the lip of Henry of Navarre, and the body of Turenne, so little injured by time that the likeness, still recognized, was placed in a glass case and exhibited as a show to gratify idle curiosity.

For twelve years after this sacrilege the Abbey Church of St. Denis remained roofless:—

"By ruin was its shrine profaned,
By smoke each holy image strained."

But Napoleon refitted the desecrated sepulchral vaults of the Bourbons as a mausoleum for the new *regime*. To the vaults below the high altar have again been carried the burnt remains of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, the coffins of Louis XVIII and others of the family. But worthier than these, greater than most in the long roll of French kings, here rest, in a rarely visited corner, all that is mortal of the last Conde, the father of the Duc d'Enghien, who died at St. Leu.

Between 1806 and 1847 more than $1,000,000 were expended in the restoration of St. Denis, and now, in all probability, a bombardment will again destroy the grand old church. The column erected to the memory of Henry III, assassinated in 1589; the monument to Francis II, husband of the beautiful Queen of Scots, surrounded at its base by weeping angels, like Prometheus by seanymphs on the rock of Caucasus, may be destroyed, and the effigy of Duguesclin in the transept be as powerless to protect as the renown of Turenne beneath the tower. But if the towers of the abbey be levelled to the dust, and Prussians march where Paris is since Lutetia was, the fame of St. Denis will never fade from the memory of man. It was at St. Denis, in the time of Charles VII, that the oriflamme was raised beneath whose conquering folds the Maid of Domremi led the beaten hosts of France to victory from Orleans to Paris. What the Parthenon was to Athens, the Grotto of Egeria to Rome and Numa, the cave where Mahomet concealed himself when the religion of the Koran was confined to his Uncle Ali, his wife, and a few determined followers—what the ark was to David, the holy of holies to Israel—that is St. Denis to France.

Historically speaking, Paris itself is but an outgrowth, a complement of the towns which Dagobert built. All over France, in the wilds of Brittany, in the plains of Normandy, in the fertile levels of Champagne—wherever the real thought and strength of the people hold sway—St. Denis is like the burial place of Mohammed in Mecca, the high place and altar of Gaul. The town is protected by a fort upon the southeast, but is scarcely capable of a prolonged defense. Its 26,542 inhabitants must suffer the horrors of a siege or yield to the first summons of the advancing army. The memorials of the past are not easily obliterated, but as the chivalry of the middle ages becomes more nearly crushed with the materialistic spirit of the nineteenth century, so the monuments of the past grow in grandeur, and exert a more powerful influence upon the destinies of mankind.

"Man," said Sir Thomas Browne in the "Religio Medici," "is splendid in ashes, pompous in the grave, covering himself with a halo of immortality, and, god-like, rising again and covering himself with glory even in the infirmity of his nature." If St. Denis falls and France is a republic, the ruin and destruction of the historic town may flash like an electric spark, reanimate France, and inspire her children with the memory of her antique valor.

—Mr. Morgan, the last of the original Welsh settlers at London, Canada, died last week at the age of 95 years.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12:50 and	7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:20 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 9:20 A. M. & 3:30 &	6:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P. W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. at

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4½, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 A. M., 6¼ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 6, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6½, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 6½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¼ A. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05 A. M., 6½ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8¼ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route,

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3 00

" " " Long Branch... 2 50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 2:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47 00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

NINTH GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of the First Day's Session—Addresses by Lorin Blodget, Eckley B. Coxe, E. H. Derby, and Thomas Hare—Discussion of Mining, Legislation, Canadian Annexation, and Minority Representation.

The American Social Science Association met for its ninth annual session at 11 o'clock this morning, in the hall of the University of Pennsylvania.

The President, Mr. Samuel Eliot, of Boston, called the meeting to order, and stated that he was sorry that it was necessary to substitute a few remarks from himself in place of the opening address of Judge Strong, which, however, would be delivered in the evening. The President referred particularly to the fact that the association is not a Boston institution, but belongs to the whole country.

It is specially desired to promote friendly relations with Philadelphia and its local branch. He gave notice that the meetings would be open to all, non-members as well as members, and that the presence of ladies is also desired. The subjects embraced in the essays to be delivered include all branches and all sides. It is desired to hear from all parties, from men holding directly opposite opinions.

Mr. Lorin Blodgett, of Philadelphia, was then introduced, who delivered the opening address.

The Opening Address, by Lorin Blodget, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Mr. Blodgett, in opening, stated that he had an apology to present for offering a paper less practical than the public might desire to mark the opening of the series of essays. It had simply been intended for another place.

Its leading idea was to treat all the producing powers of society as agents for the accumulation of wealth; that this wealth would exist as well in mental pursuits as in material projects; and that wealth was easy and, indeed, inevitable, if there were not constant loss and waste. Organized social effort would best be directed to simply closing these avenues to loss and waste.

The material view of this subject, therefore reaches by a clear analogy from simple productive labor engaged in making wheat, corn, and cloth into all other departments of labor, and to all the powers of society. Abstention in politics is equivalent to idleness in labor. Mere idle leisure is the same. All of these result in the waste of what society has a right to require should be produced, and should be preserved and accumulated under the name of worth. The neglect to do what we are fitted to do is a violation of labor as well as a cause of poverty.

On the one hand we can as easily accumulate wealth as on the other fall off into loss and waste This abstract and apparently remote view will be found to touch every practical question now engaging the attention of society.

"Mining Legislation," by Eckley B. Coxe, Esq., of Drifton, Pa.

The first paper of the session was then read by Eckley B. Coxe, Esq., of Drifton, Pa., his subject being "Mining Legislation."

The paper began by stating that the necessity of proper legislation upon the subject of mining has been made evident to the public in this country by a number of terrible accidents which have occurred in various parts of the world during the last ten years, and a brief account of a few of them was given. The speaker then went on to observe that some of these disasters occurred where no mining law existed, and others in countries possessing very perfect ones. As the State is the owner of all ores and minerals upon the continent of Europe, it can legislate upon the subject of mining in a very different manner from England and the United States. The European mining codes were discussed under three heads, viz.:—Laws relating to the right to mine, laws relating to the safety of the men, and laws relating to mines as a source of national wealth, to be used but not to be abused. Those coming under the second head were treated with most detail. The best method of obtaining proper and effective legislation in this country was then considered. The leading ideas expressed may be summed up as follows:—The mining law should be but portion of a general system of legislation for the protection of those employed in mines, factories, and powder-mills, and for passengers on railroads, all of which should be subjected to Government inspection.

In framing such a law the advice of both legal and scientific experts should be taken, and all parties whose lives or property are to be affected by it should be consulted, or at least be afforded an opportunity of being heard, before the act is finally passed. No matter how perfect the law may be when the law goes into force, it will need constant modification as improvements are made in the different industries. A corps of well-educated experts of several grades would be necessary to insure the carrying out of the provisions of the act.

Proper schools should be provided for their instruction, and they should be promoted for merit alone. Attention was directed to the importance of providing schools for the education of master miners, or mine bosses, as they are called in this country. Instruction should be given in such a way as not to prevent the scholar from earning his living by working at the same time at his trade.

It was also suggested that an elementary course on mining, with particular reference to the precautions necessary to avoid danger and disease while working under ground, should be introduced into the common school instruction in the mining districts. Finally, the paper advised the adoption of regulations to prevent the employment of incompetent workmen either in the mines or about the machinery, as this is a source of danger to all engaged in the work.

"Canadian Annexation," by E. H. Derby, Esq., of Boston.

The second paper of the session was then read by E. H. Derby, Esq., of Boston, who discussed the following question:—"Would the admission of the British provinces into our Union benefit the provinces and the States, extend their markets, and lower the cost of living and production?" The following is a full abstract of Mr. Derby's paper:—

It was shown by the report on revenue for 1869 that 94 per cent. of the expenditures of our operatives were for food, clothes, shelter, fuel, and light. To reduce these is to reduce the cost of living and to increase the fruits of industry. The British provinces, devoted chiefly to agriculture, forests, fisheries, and mines, yield what we require. On one side of the line between us, five thousand miles in length, there are forests of pine and spruce; on the other, a region nearly denuded of its timbers, opening into treless prairies. While Canada and her sister provinces yield the potato in abundance, and furnish inexhaustible supplies of timber, oats, barley, and fish, the States yield the maize and pork fattened by the maize, and the sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, live oak, and yellow pine which nature denies to Canada. The Cotswold sheep thrives on one side of the line; the more delicate Saxony succeeds on the other. While Halifax and St. John warm their best houses with the pure anthracite of Pennsylvania, they supply her and all the Atlantic States with gypsum, mill-stones, and can supply them with oats and potatoes. Each produces what the other requires, but the foreign commerce of each languishes, and the tonnage of each in that commerce declines, while the free inland trade of the Union between forty-six States and Territories grows from year to year.

To save her colonies and reconcile them to her recent system, England applied a pressure to our fisheries, and obtained the treaty of reciprocity. It was in force from 1854 to 1866, and there was free trade between us in the produce of the land, sea, mines, and forests. While it lasted, the arrival and departure of vessels in this trade rose to 7,200,000 tons. The tonnage of the provinces doubled. The trade with England was stationary, but the exports to the States tripled, and the shipments to the States exceeded the shipments to England. The treaty fell, and in two years the shipments to this country of all her products but lumber fell seventy per cent. Provincial land and tonnage declined, and New England lost a large proportion of her food and raw material, and last year the emigration from Canada to the States rose to 40,000. The golden age had ended.

The customs duties now bear heavily on Canadian exports, and enter into the cost of food, shelter, raiment, fuel, and light. They add at least fifteen per cent. to the cost of living and production, and check our progress in the arts. It is for the interests of England, as well as Canada, that all questions with us should be adjusted, that we should realize the full value from our bonds, and be enabled to reduce our customs by lowering interest, and to reform our currency and enlarge our markets, for the more we sell the more we can purchase. Is it not, too, the policy of England to give us all the scope she can upon this continent and thus diminish our rivalry on the sea?

After reducing taxes and duties at least three hundred millions, we have still a surplus revenue from imports of more than ten millions per month, at least thirty-nine millions for the last quarter, and may with safety to our commerce and manufactures, strike off a third from our customs, for liquors and tobacco will in the coming year pay the interest of our debt. The revenue and our interest are to meet by June, for the one increases as the other declines. Our tariff would still stand far above the level of 1860. In this position of affairs is it the policy of England to stretch military railways to be used against us, or is it not to withdraw, as she has begun to do, her troops and cannon from the fortresses of Halifax and Quebec?

If Russia and France found it wise to resign America to the Americans, might she not take a hint from their diplomacy, and if she wishes to sell us her fabrics, is it not her policy to admit our tools, clocks, watches, furniture, cotton, and cutlery, the products of our cheap materials and native skill? Might she not admit them at the duties of one to three per cent. which she places on her own iron and tissues in India? For duties of ten or fifteen per cent. may be as prohibitory as higher duties to the fabrics of a young nation. If, too, she desires our commerce, should she not elevate her masses by education, by the free transfer of land, and by abolishing as the States and provinces did long since, entails and primogeniture and laws oppressive to the debtor. While Americans use meat freely, the statisticians tell us that the inhabitants of England average each but two ounces of meat a day, while half the families of Italy have incomes of less than $50 per year. The yeomanry of England and the republicans of Rome were not thus nurtured. The wages of Europeans will rise with their progress, and so will their ability to consume. Fenianism will expire with its causes, and this continent, happy and united, will find growing markets abroad. It is already opening to cattle the great plains of the West, "fields fresh and pastures new," extending through thirty degrees of latitude, held in part by Canada, long tenanted by the buffalo, sufficient to supply Europe with meat and dairy products to invigorate her people and to pay for their productions. Shall we be divided by a cordon of custom houses? We have been reclaiming yearly a territory as large as Ireland, and providing for a yearly growth of a million and a half. We have crossed the corn fields of Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, and entered the great pastoral region. In 1860 we had 100,000,000 of live stock. The war reduced them, but our herds are increasing and will soon overspread the plains and minister to commerce. America might send yearly to Europe the meat and the dairy products of 20,000,000 of live stock, if she develops the continent. For the past twenty years the rise of wages in England has not kept pace with the rise in the cost of living. Her pauperism, under a legislation which gives the land to the rich, has moved onward with rapid strides. If England is just she need not fear the subdivision of her farms. They are not thus subdivided in the most populous of our States, and if her sons are educated higher wages will reduce intemperance. If wages rise the manufacturers of America will dread no more the pauper labor of England. Let her convert her paupers and yeomanry. Let her enable them to gain freeholds and to partake of animal food. America may then follow the example of South Australia, which, by lowering her tariff, carried her exports above her imports. With expanding commerce the mother and her progeny will move onward together. "Whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder."

"Minority Representation in Europe," by Thomas Hare, Esq., of London.

The concluding paper of the day session was one by Thomas Hare, Esq., of London, England, his subject being "Minority Representation in Europe." The author of this paper had been detained at home by important business, and it was read for him by William R. Ware, Esq., of Boston.

Mr. Hare started out with the remark that the method of electing representative bodies which shall most effectively bring to the work all the thought, intelligence, and judgment of the nation is a subject of paramount importance to a self-governing people. The object of the reforms he advocated is to accomplish for those who live under representative governments very much the same result that the establishment of these governments effected against the various forms of personal rule that preceded them. It is a revolt against tyranny. The proposed representative reforms aim at giving to every voter the political power and opportunity for real political influence which the present system of electing necessarily places in the hands of the few who manage political affairs. It is the first object of representative reform to establish what has well been called the Free Vote.

The various schemes proposed all have for their direct object the prevention of the practical disfranchisement and political annihilation of all who do not agree with the majority of their fellow-citizens, and to give them a chance to be heard in the legislative councils. These are, first, the method of Lists, of Genevan origin, which proposes that each party shall prepare authorized ballots, containing a list of its candidates, and that the number of members chosen from each list shall be in proportion to the number of ballots thrown.

The second scheme is that of the Limited Vote, incorporated in the English Reform bill of 1866, by which voters in towns that return three members to Parliament are allowed to vote for two candidates only. This is, perhaps, the most crude and imperfect of all the schemes that have been proposed, and its imperfections have given a great deal of dissatisfaction. The House of Commons, however, on a motion to repeal it voted in June last to adhere to the scheme as better than none.

The third method is that of the Cumulative Vote, and is that selected last year by a committee of the Senate and recently incorporated in the Constitution of Illinois.

The fourth method is that of the Preferential Vote, called also the Election by Quotas, because any candidate who obtains his share or quota of votes is declared elected. To be elected he must obtain one-fourth of the whole number of votes, if there are four to be chosen, and one-fifth if there are five to be elected. It is called Preferential Voting because each voter places upon his ballot the names of the candidates he wishes to elect in the order of his preference among them, and the vote is counted for the first on the list unless he has already a sufficient quota without it, in which case it is counted for the second named, and so on. This scheme aims to secure to the electors the greatest possible individual freedom and efficiency, and very much dispenses with the necessity for their previous co-operation. But it was set aside by the Senate Committee, partly because it thus assailed party organization and party because it seemed so intricate a plan, so radical in its character, and so revolutionary in its possible effects, that it ought to be subjected to experimental trial before being proposed for general adoption.

Mr. Hare here proceeded to argue that the experience of Denmark, where this system had been in operation for fifteen years, had already shown the dangers and difficulties anticipated to be merely imaginary, and that the real objection of practical politicians lay in the charge that it assailed party organization. It makes the voter *too free*. Both the limited and the cumulative, though much more just than the present system, still afford great scope for party management. By strict and thorough discipline, a party far less than two-thirds in number can, under the limited vote, elect the three members. Thus, in a constituency of 84, 51, by dividing themselves into three sets of 17 each, can cast 34 votes apiece for A, B, and C, while the remaining 33 electors, though more than a third of the constituency, can only count 33 votes apiece for D and E.

The cumulative vote on the other hand, enables a party comprising but little more than one fourth of the constituency to elect one candidate in three. As, for example, among 120 voters 31 could give 93 votes for their candidate, whereas the remaining 89 could not give their 3 candidates more than 89 votes apiece, and could therefore only elect two.

Under both these schemes considerable numbers of voters are likely still to be disfranchised, and it is clear that if too many candidates are put forward by any one party, owing to the voters exercising too much freedom of action, it may be wholly shut out from representation by its better disciplined adversaries. But under the system of preferential voting a man may use his own judgment without fear of losing his vote. It is this that makes the public men of England, as well as of America, shrink from adopting it. If it were in force every voter of independent mind would feel himself free from party dictation. The arguments brought against it in the House of Commons were entirely to this effect. The leading Whigs and Liberals were fearful of losing the control of their followers.

This point was illustrated by an account of the reception given by the English Government to a committee appointed last year to inquire into the modes of conducting elections, the Marquis of Huntingdon taking the ground that only the conduct of elections under the present law could be discussed, and refusing to listen to any arguments for the improvement of the laws themselves.

The recent election of overseers of Harvard College, in which the Alumni adopted the principle of preferential voting in the nomination of their candidates, promised to be of great value as meeting the expressed wish of the Senate that this scheme should first be tried on a small scale. At the moment of writing his paper Mr. Hare had not learned the result of the ballot.

In conclusion, he quoted a passage from his work on the 'Election of Representatives," saying that he had, in framing and developing this system, looked to the American people with the anxious hope that in the pursuit of their ideal of national greatness they would, having surpassed all people in the attainment of personal well-being and having reached a not less distinguished though unhappy eminence in the art of war—they would, taking up a nobler task, and shaking off the political parasites that prey upon the credulity of the public, become the leaders of mankind in the far greater art of government.

After Mr. Ware had concluded the reading, he supplemented it by giving a statement of the election of Overseers for Harvard College last year in the plan of Mr. Hare. He regarded this election as the most remarkable experiment that has yet been made of the remarkable system.

After listening to this address the association adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M.

THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO arrived at this port this morning from New Orleans via Havana. On Friday, 21st inst., latitude 30·40, experienced a cyclone, wind veering all around the compass, with a tremendous sea, causing ship to labor heavily, and shifting cargo between decks, but she weathered it without serious damage, and will sail for New Orleans via Havana on Tuesday, November 1, taking freight for Galveston, the quarantine restrictions on other Texas ports not being removed.

IGNORED.—One of the bills charging the police of the Second district with committing an assault and battery on the Elenger family was yesterday ignored by the Grand Jury.

WIFE BEATER.—Charles Schriner, residing at No. 154 Coates street, has been held by Ald. Becker to answer the charge of wife beating.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Their Annual Parade—A Fine Display.

This morning the annual parade of the Cadets of Temperance took place. The weather and the display exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those most interested in the feature. The turn-out was the largest that has ever been seen in our city, and the display was of such a nature as to please the thousands who lined the entire route. At 10 o'clock the line was formed on Broad street, right resting on Chestnut, and by half-past 10 o'clock, all being in readiness, the procession moved in the following order:—

FIRST DIVISION—Grand Marshal, Thomas C. Lott.
Special Aids, John W. Twelves and C. J. Jones.
Cavalcade.
Silver Spring Section, No. 2.
Elm Tree Section, No. 3.
Morning Star Section, No. 4.
SECOND DIVISION—Matthew Mason, Marshal.
Brotherly Love Section, No. 5, with a large revolving ball, on which was the inscription "Temperance."
Southwark Section, No. 6.
Grand officers of the Order in carriages.
THIRD DIVISION—John G. Hurt, Marshal.
Hand-in-Hand Section, No. 7.
Harmony Section, No. 8, with cavalcade.
Ark of Safety Section, No. 11.
Liberty Section, No. 12.
FOURTH DIVISION—Charles H. Davis, Marshal.
Kensington Section, No. 13.
Great Western Section, No. 14.
Morning Light Section, No. 19.
FIFTH DIVISION—George Steele, Marshal.
Keystone Section, No. 22.
Hamilton Section, No. 28.
Passyunk Section, No. 27.

In moving, the line countermarched down Broad street to Christian, down Christian to Third, up Third to Pine, out Pine to Fifth, up Fifth to Jefferson, out Jefferson to Broad, down Broad to Spring Garden, and there dismissed. When the head of the line reached Fifth street and Girard avenue there was a halt of thirty minutes.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE.

A Young Man Charged with Killing His Mother-in-law.

In the third story back room of building No. 322 South Front street resided Mrs. Bridget McGinnis, with her married daughter Mrs. Bridget Burns. Last evening the son-in-law, Charles Burns, came home from his work, and had hardly entered when angry words ensued between him and Mrs. McGinnis. He had a jacket across his arm, with which he struck her in the face. His wife said to him, "Don't hit mother; she didn't do anything to you." He then turned on his wife and struck her. She then ran and left the room. As he was going along the entry, she heard her mother crying, "Oh! come back, come back, he's killing me." Being afraid, she did not return, but went in search of some of the tenants.

Some of the people then went up stairs and found Mrs. McGinnis lying in the entry in a pool of blood. Charles was then in the room with the door closed. They picked up the injured woman and took her into her apartment. On their entering Charles passed out, and descending the stairs left the house. Medical attendance was secured, but all efforts to save her life proved unavailing. She lingered until 11 o'clock, when she died. Charles was arrested at half past 1 o'clock this morning, by Policeman James Sheeran, at Front street and Mead alley, and locked up at the station to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will take place this afternoon. The supposition is that Burns kicked the deceased in the stomach and thereby bursted a blood-vessel.

FIRES—ALLEGED INCENDIARY ARRESTED.—Last evening, shortly before 7 o'clock, the paper and rag warehouse of Bahl & Beerbach, No. 340 North Third street, was slightly damaged by fire, which originated among a lot of rubbish in the cellar. At 3 o'clock this morning the fire again broke out, but it was extinguished before any material damage was inflicted.

At a few minutes after 7 o'clock last evening, Mr. McGonigle, the proprietor of a tavern in Eighth street above Sansom, noticed smoke issuing over the door of the furnishing store of Anna Yeakel, No. 119 South Eighth street. He gave the alarm, and, in conjunction with Policeman Whalen, broke open the rear door of the store, and on entering the apartment saw a blaze among some rags and paper under the counter.

The flames were extinguished, and the circumstances being of a suspicious character, Miss Yeakel was taken into custody, as was also a man named Ferdinand A. Hart, whose name appeared in the policy of insurance. Miss Yeakel was noticed leaving the store but a few minutes before the fire was discovered, and another suspicious fact was that there was an insurance of $1000 on the place, whereas the stock on hand at present is very small. The allegation is that the business has been very poor and that efforts were being made to dispose of the establishment. Miss Yeakel says that yesterday she was very much disturbed by an attack of neuralgia, for which she took a stimulant. On closing the door last night she found that she had left her satchel inside. She entered the store, and striking a match found the article. She then threw the match down, but where she does not know. The prisoners will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad being sold by William Painter & Co., are being rapidly closed out. The necessity for the increase of the rolling stock occasioned by the trade offering being largely in excess of the calculations, has been met by the company. To further accommodate the growing trade, larger wharves are being built in the Christiani, below Wilmington. The Board of Trade of the city of Reading having strongly urged the company to make the road from the present terminus at Birdsboro to Reading, arrangements have been made to do so.

A WILD STEER.—About eight o'clock this morning an infuriated steer made his appearance on the Schuylkill front, in the vicinity of Vine street. A number of women and children congregated about the spot, and great consternation existed for a time. The animal charged upon the crowd, and during the flight a number of the spectators were more or less injured. A squad of Schuylkill Harbor policemen arrived at the scene, and after working for half an hour they managed to lasso the steer. It was taken to the station, where it awaits an owner.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Last night three fellows went on board the tug General Meade, lying at Pine street wharf, and took all the horses on shore. The Delaware Harbor Police noticed the transaction, and on making their appearance the fellows scampered off.

ROW.—Last evening a crowd of negroes and whites got into an altercation at New Market and Coates streets, during which A. Steelman drew a blackjack, and was about using it when he was taken in charge by a policeman. Ald. Toland held him to answer.

ROBBERY.—Last night the tobacco store of S. T. Greenly, No. 1305 Market street, was broken into by forcing the rear window. The robbers carried off 5000 cigars, valued at $175, and left a rope and a chisel.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTER.—Mary Furnell (colored) will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon, on a charge of entering a dry goods store at Second and Race streets last evening, and "lifting" a quantity of articles.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 1819 DELANCY PLACE. Apply to C. H. & E. P. MCILHEID, No. 205 SOUTH SIXTH St. 10 25 6t

LOST.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, AT THE Academy of Music, or on Broad or Spruce streets, or Nineteenth street cars, a GOLD BREAST-PIN with pendants, one of which was missing—pin being attached to a black lace barb. A liberal reward will be paid the finder, on leaving the same at No. 18 BANK Street, or No. 752 N. NINETEENTH Street. 10 25 2trp

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,
Engraved in new and handsome styles.
FINE STATIONERY.
Arms, Monograms, Illuminating, Etc.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths6p PHILADELPHIA.

HOVER'S
PATENT SOFA BED.
All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,
H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
21 tuf6m PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Treasurer Spinner's Annual Report

NEWS FROM THE WEST.

An Army Officer Missing.

Census of St. Louis.

A Great Railway Depot.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Comparative Statement of Receipts in the Fiscal Years Ending with June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—There was received in 1870, in excess of the receipts of 1869, rom loans, as per statement..... $37,945,070·24
From internal revenue..... 26,797,292·11
From miscellaneous sources..... 4,033,371·40
From the army..... 1,117,577·20
From customs..... 14,502,294·04

Total..... $84,405,604·99

There was received less in 1870 than in 1869:—
From direct taxes..... $765,685 61
From sale of public lands..... 662,886·91
From the navy..... 1,121,833·79
From the Treasury..... 1,601,379·79
From the Interior..... 193,603·40

Total..... $4,345,389·41
Total excess of receipts in 1870 over 1869..... 80,060,215·58

Receipts in 1870..... $704,808,045·17
Receipts in 1869..... 624,747,820·59

$80,060,215·58

Comparative Statement of Expenditure in the Fiscal Years Ending with June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870.

There was paid in 1870 in excess of the payments made in 1869:—
On the public debt..... $135,898,005·19
For the Navy..... 55,346,950·00
For Treasury: Interior..... 477,665·08
For Foreign Intercourse..... 397,253,04
On account of Customs..... 914,605·17

Total..... $138,240,997·98

There was expended less in 1870 than in 1869
On account of int. revenue..... $126,814·05
For the army..... 19,060,142·46
For the Treasury Department..... 4,015,809·02
For the Interior Department..... 3,950,981·66
For quarterly salaries..... 5,333·80

Total..... $27,159,080·99
Total excess of payments in 1870 over 1869, $111,081,916·99.
Expenditures in 1870..... $710,985,914·42
Expenditures in 1869..... 599,903,997·43

Total..... $111,081,916·99

Statement of Increase and of Decrease of receipts and of expenditures by items, with the increased receipts of customs in gold reduced to currency, excluding only loans which comprise simply an exchange of United States notes from the one side, and payments on the public debt, which are represented by a corresponding increase of the sinking fund, from the other side for the fiscal years ending respectively with the 30th days of June, 1869 and 1870, which are contrasted with each other:—

Increased receipts from Internal revenue..... $26,797,292·00
From miscellaneous sources..... 14,033,371·40
From War Department..... 1,117,577·20
From Customs in gold..... 14,502,294·04
From premium on last, say 12½ per cent..... 1,813,786·75

Total..... $48,263,321·50
Decreased expenditures,
On Internal Revenue..... $126,814·05
On the Army..... 19,060,142·16
On the Treasury Department..... 4,015,809.02
On the Interior Department..... 3,950,981·66
On Quarterly Salaries..... 5,333·80

Total..... $27,159,080·99
Total of increased receipts and decreased expenditures..... $75,422,402·49
Decreased receipts—
From direct taxes..... $765,685·61
From sales of public lands..... 662,886·91
From the Navy Department..... 1,121,833·79
From the Treasury Department..... 1,601,379·60
From the Interior Department..... 193,603·40

Total..... $4,345,389·41
Increased expenditures—
For the Navy..... $553,469·50
For the Treasury..... 477,665·08
For the Foreign intercourse..... 397,253·04
For the Customs..... 914,605·17

Total..... $2,342,992·79
Total of decreased receipts and increased expenditures..... $6,688,382·20

The comparison, or rather the contrast, between the two last fiscal years then stands as follows:—
Increased receipts..... $48,263,321·50
Decreased expenditures..... 27,159,080·99

Total..... $75,422,402·49
Deceased receipts..... $4,345,389·40
Increased expenditures..... 2,342,992·79

Total..... $6,688,382·20

being a clear gain by larger collections and reduced expenditures, of $68,734,020·29. In order to give a more clear view to such persons as are not in the habit of thinking of money by millions of dollars of the great saving that has been made to the Treasury of the United States in the last fiscal year over the one preceding it, the statement is here made that after deducting fifty-two Sundays and four legal holidays from the three hundred and sixty-five days, we have three hundred and nine executive days in the year, in which time the saving of $68,734,020·29 was made; that the average saving on the working days of the fiscal year that closed with June 30, 1870, over those of the preceding year, was over $222,440 per day, being over nine thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars per hour, and over $154 per minute, being more than equal to the extra dropping of $2·50 into the coffers of the Treasury in every second of the time. These facts sufficiently explain how the administration by thorough action, and economical course, was enabled to purchase so large an amount of the stocks of the United States for the sinking fund. The following is a statement of all moneys paid on the purchase of United States five-twenty stocks, for the special fund, and for the sinking fund in the fiscal years commencing with July 1st, 1869, and ending with June 30, 1870, and which now constitutes a part of the sinking fund:—

For coupon bond..... $75,093,900
For registered stocks..... 39,644,200
For premium paid on same..... 16,731,551
For accrued interest on same..... 1,425,153

Total..... $132,894,804

FROM THE STATE.

Fire in Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Oct. 25.—Shimp's tobacco manufactory was destroyed last night. Loss $11,000. Insurance on stock $4000.

FROM THE WEST.

Census of St Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—The population of St. Louis county outside the city is just completed and numbers thirty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-seven. Total population of the county three hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and forty. The report that

Gallagher the Pugilist

is sick is now contradicted. The final deposit was made last night and the fight will come off on Tuesday, November 1, according to the original agreement.

Suicide at Kansas City.

A young man from New York, name not reported, committed suicide yesterday at Kansas City. Among his papers was a letter from Mrs. Hewlett, of Lansing, Iowa, supposed to be a sister.

A Monster Depot.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of the Union Railroad depot at Kansas City, 500 by 1000 feet in dimensions, to cost $75,000.

An Army Officer Missing.

Lieutenant H. A. Smith, Quartermaster 7th United States Cavalry, has been missing between two and three weeks, and as he had a considerable sum of money when last seen, it is supposed he has been foully dealt with.

General Custar,

with a party of the 7th Cavalry, has been ordered from Fort Hayes to Fort Leavenworth for winter quarters.

Considerable shipments were recently made from Fort Leavenworth to the ordnance department at New York.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Jackson Murder Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The trial of Thomas Jackson for shooting Archibald Douglass began this morning. The court-room was densely crowded. The witnesses so far examined all testified that Douglass was endeavoring to get away when Jackson shot him.

New York Grand Jury and Election Laws.

At the U. S. Circuit Court to-day Judge Benedict called the attention of the Grand Jury to the laws regulating elections. He pointed out the offences under the United States law of August 4, 1870, repealing all ancient statutes for the punishment of officers or voters committing frauds, and said behind these laws was the entire power of the United States. He called on the Grand Jury to dismiss all partisan feeling, for the question was not one of party, but of civil liberty. He also called attention to offenses against the registry laws.

The Allen Perjury Case.

The examination of Theodore Allen on the charge of perjury was commenced to-day before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market. But one witness was examined, who testified to the false representations made by Allen under oath. Allen's counsel claimed that the charge was revived against his client because he belonged to the Young Democracy.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Pacific Cod Fishery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The last of the spring fleet of cod-fishing vessels has arrived here. The total catch of the season is 1,335,000, larger than any previous year.

The San Joaquin Valley Railroad is completed five miles south of the St. Luis river, and is doing a large grain and freight business.

Sailed, ship Baltic, for Liverpool.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire at Exeter, N. H.

EXETER, N. H., Oct. 25.—The Exeter machine shop and foundry near the railroad depot were destroyed by fire last night. One or two small buildings belonging to the railroad company were also burned. The loss is estimated at $60,000 and insured for $20,000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

10 sh C & Am R, b3.116		100 sh Read R...b4. 50	
100 sh Read R..b30. 50		100 do.s5wn&1.49·94	
12 do..... 50		100 do.....b10. 50	
100 do.....c.49·94		100 do..b5&in. 50	
200 do.....49·94		800 do..is.b10. 50	
200 do..b30.50 1-16		500 do.....2d. 50	
200 do..... 50		800 do..... 50	
100 do.....s5. 50		100 do.....b15. 50	
200 do.....b5. 50		100 do..s30wn.49·94	

SECOND BOARD.

$7000 Read 6s, 43-80.	97⅛	100 sh Read R..b10.49·94	
$2000 W Jersey R 7s.	94	400 do.....	49⅞
2 sh Leh V R....	58	300 do..s30wn.	49⅞
5 do.....	58	200 do..s10wn.	49⅞
1 sh Mech Bank..	33	108 sh Cata Prf..b5.	33⅜

MEAD & ROBBINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Hard Metal (Nickel Silver),
Have now the largest and most attractive stock of Silver Plated Goods that they have ever offered in
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All descriptions of Silver-Plated Ware constantly on hand, suitable for
WEDDING PRESENTS.
Tea Sets as Low as $20.
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
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CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Hosiery and Underwear,
Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 18 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.
COOK & BROTHER,
Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
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WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
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DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
Originators of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in Dentistry, and headquarters for painless tooth extraction. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 5 6 s 13t

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Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
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Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET STREET,
9 30 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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NEW
Designs,
NEW
Colorings.
OIL CLOTHS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
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1222
CHESNUT STREET,
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No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
French Moquettes,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOWEST PRICES.
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Successors to
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
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Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.
At Moderate Prices.
We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.
PEABODY & WESTON,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
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SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.
SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent. payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
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